SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 140 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th June	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,285
26th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

21st June.	MIRZAPOR E*†		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th June ..	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi 9-15 A. M.
18th ,,	BARJORA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 122.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1925

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

COX & KING'S SHIPPING AGENCY LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "SHUJA", 4932 tons is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 25th June, 1924.
Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.
For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office CALCUTTA.

Branches and Sub-Agencies:—

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.

Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised.

Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. & O. British India Steam Navigation Coy. (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Coy. and British India Steam Navigation Coy. and at any Office of the P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,50,325
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Ambala City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara. (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	(Sind)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gojra	Lyallpur	
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

RUP RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	$50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP	$30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HIRE PURCHASE OF FORD CARS

We have Hire Purchase Arrangements that Present the Minimum of Trouble
LOCATED IN OUR OFFICE.
You can Discuss and Settle the Terms in a Few Minutes.
THE MOST GENEROUS TERMS.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
FREE SERVICE COUPON BOOKS WITH EACH PURCHASE.
The same Careful Attention is paid you as though you paid Cash
AND
The same after sale service.
THE BEST HIRE PURCHASE ARRANGEMENTS IN INDIA.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LIMITED,

FORD BUILDINGS,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOFORD" Telephone: 40707

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

Head Office—CALCUTTA. *Established* 1907.
PATRONS:—H. H. The GAEKWAR of BARODA, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. and OTHER INDIAN CHIEFS.
MANAGING AGENTS:—MARTIN & Co., CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE & SOUND "NATIONAL" LIFE OFFICE.
OFFERS ABSOLUTE GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUMS—SIMPLE CONDITIONS—PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
WANTED AGENTS:—IN ALL IMPORTANT PLACES of BOMBAY PRESIDENCY on ATTRACTIVE TERMS of COMMISSION or PAY and Special Allowances.
PLEASE APPLY SHARP to:—BEHERAY and JESTE Chief Agents, AKBAR BUILDING, 203-205, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
(Head Office: 119, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

LIFE ASSURANCE IS A NECESSITY AND COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to:—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LD
67, Apollo St, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Managing Agents:—
H. M. MEHTA & CO.
Various Schemes to meet all requirements of Life Assurance.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
PROTECTION AGAINST FORFEITURE.
Deposit made with the Government of India for the Special Security of Policy holders.
RATES OF PREMIUMS VERY LOW.
For Prospectus, etc.,
Please apply to:—
D. B. CHOKSI,
Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Influential and Energetic AGENTS WANTED on liberal terms.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES and PAIN.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR GENERAL of PORTUGUESE INDIA.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND NAVAL TAILORS AND GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Bridegrooms will do well to consult us for their Wedding Garments before they place their orders elsewhere.

Wedding Dress Suit Complete from Rs. 110 to Rs. 195.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT CO. will on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions, consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 11th June, 1924.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

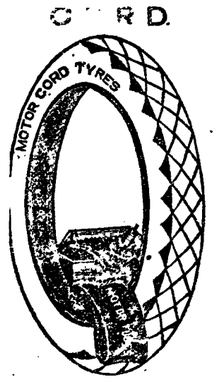
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakurdwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

25% & 10%

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED on CONTINENTAL, DUNLOP FIRESTONE, GOOD-RICH GOODYEAR, MICHELIN and SPENCER MOULTON

C O R D.

TYRES



TUBES

BEADED EDGE

	TYRES	TUBES
30×3½	78 0 0	13 12 0
765×105	101 4 0	17 12 0
815×105	109 4 0	18 12 0
820×120	144 12 0	21 10 0
875×105	118 12 0	20 0 0
880×120	157 0 0	23 0 0
STRAIGHT SIDE		
31×4	116 0 0	17 12 0
32×3½	112 0 0	15 4 0
32×4	121 4 0	18 0 0
32×4½	165 4 0	21 10 0
33×4	127 4 0	19 4 0
33×4½	172 0 0	23 0 0

MICHELIN Universal, DUNLOP WARWICK, GOODYEAR FABRIC.
30x3½ Tyres=66-0-0.

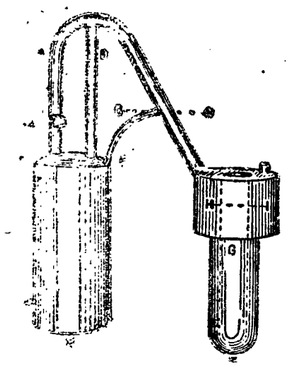
Subject to usual cash discount

EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, Bombay.

RANE LTD. PROPRIETORS. | Telegrams Autoworks | Telephone No. 22475

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

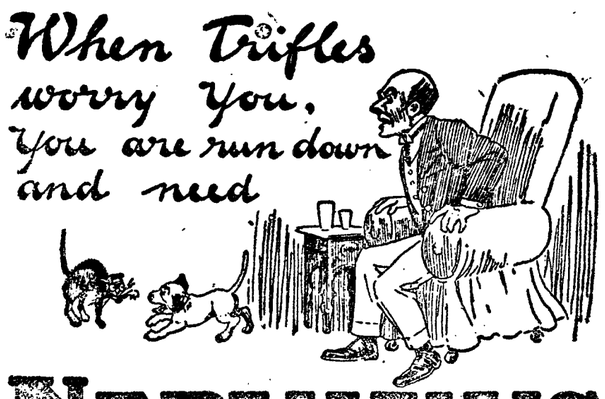
PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY,)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

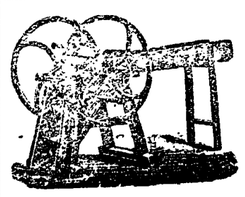


NERVINUS

This marvellous **Elixir with Gold** and other highly valuable and efficacious drugs acts as the best **blood purifier** and tonic for rundown nerves, **sexual or nervous debility**, seminal weakness and **prostration** arising out of youthful abuses or excesses, indicated in total or partial **impotency**; Liver and Kidney troubles; *Female weakness* and troubles; Anaemia and loss of weight; Convalescence; Constipation and Dyspepsia, Brain-fag of students, lawyers, sportsmen and brain workers. Used in conjunction with *Musk Liniment* for local weakness it produces **most desirable** and permanent effect. It removes promptly heat lassitude in the summer of the Tropics.
Nervinus (with gold) for a month's use Rs. 5 per bottle.
Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. V. P. Charges extra.

Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur. *Branch*—**Mihijam** or obtain direct from Agents **THOMSON & TAYLOR Ltd.**, Bombay and Poona; and **TREACHER & Co.**, Bombay and Mahableshwar; and *Chemists and Druggists Everywhere.*

Telegrams: Chemists, Bhagalpur.



Hand Treadle and Power CHAFF CUTTERS

German DEEP Ploughs for Heavy Soils

Hand Crushing MILLS for Household Purposes and Druggists

Sole Agents: **S. NAVALKAR & SONS**
Bombay 2 and Poona
Agricultural & General Merchants & Importers.

DIABETES IS CURABLE.

HUNDREDS AND THOUSANDS

of unfortunate persons in India are practically condemned to a life of misery, despair and vigorous abstention from ordinary human pleasures, because they suffer from that dire disease known as

DIABETES.

They have been told diabetes is incurable, and in despair, they have resigned themselves to take Insulin. But Insulin has been announced costly, sometimes dangerous, and uncertain in the Indian climate. We have discovered a rare specific for diabetes whose chief ingredients are the herbs of the Indian forests, which is safe, sure and cheap as a permanent cure for all forms and in all stages of diabetes. It is our

ASUGARI.

If you suffer from diabetes you may at once entertain hope of recovery by the use of Kavi Vinod Vaidya Bhushan Pundit Thakur Datta Sharma's

ASUGARI

A SAFE, SURE & CHEAP CURE.

Prepared mainly from indigenous herbs according to modern medical science. Asugari stops sugar, increases digestion, improves appetite and *drives away all nervous weakness.*

Every form of weakness disappears before it,

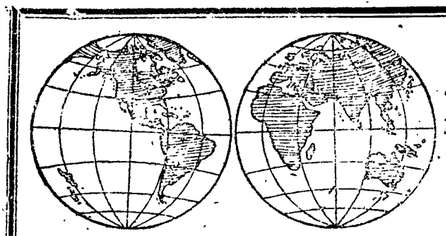
Get Asugari to-day and get new life.

Rs. 4 for 32 pills & Re. 1 for 8 pills.

Postal and Telegraphic Add: **"AMRITDHARA" 13 Lahore.**

IN BOMBAY, It can be had of Chemists or **Gulam Hussain V. Devji,** Hirji Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

THE MANAGER, **Amritdhara Pharmacy,** Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Road, Amritdhara Post Office, LAHORE.



"OMEGA"

The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.

Discount 15 %

See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS:—

ABRECHT & Co.,

Opp: Whiteaway's, 239 Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co LTD

LIFE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE

DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & Co.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

Wonderful German Discovery Dii-Quinine

Tasteless Quinine. It can be used before or during Fever and is free from any bad or after effects, easily remits and stops all acute and chronic Fever.
Price 1 oz. phial Rs 2-12; V. P. extra.

Vinum Grapes

A perfect Tonic and Food for infants and invalids to infuse vigour into the body to enrich blood, to vitalise a dying patient. It is recommended by all eminent physicians.
Price per phial Rs. 4-8; V. P. extra.

Aro Varson

A wonderful injection for SYPHILIS and Malaria. Only three injections required for sure cure of SYPHILIS and all kinds of Malaria. Readymade solution in ampoule.
Rs. 2-8 per Box in 3 ampoulas, V. P. extra.

Essence of Bedana

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression and weak digestion due to Influenza, Malaria, or any other case being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system. It is a very sweet and palatable Tonic food for infants and invalids.
Price Rs. 2 per phial, Rs. 23 per dozen, V. P. extra.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

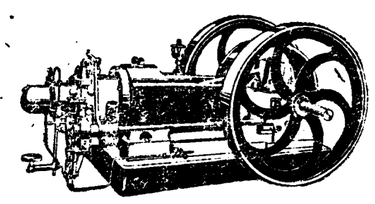
Messrs. M. Friends & Co.

HATKHOLA CALCUTTA.
SELLING AGENTS:— LONDON MEDICAL STORE, 197, BOWBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co. Messrs M. BHATTACHARYA & Co. BONFIELDS LANE, CALCUTTA.
Messrs. SREEKRISHNA BROTHERS, MADRAS.
Messrs. DEY BROTHERS, RANGOON.

Wanted Agents in Bombay

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing. Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.



CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

WHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE

Sold by all Chemists

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.

C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.

(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—

G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

A QUICK RETURN TO LOST POWER.

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

ensures by restoring and retaining the vital fluid lost due to old age and excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of musk, gold and makard wajaras, infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 pills at Rs. 10.

Descriptive pamphlet sent free.

RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHABJI,
177, (B) Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
203, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good MECHANIC for a Local Mill to overhaul Carding and Spinning Department. Apply to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R16610

WANTED—A Gujarati GRADUATE for a Printing Press for correspondence, knowing Type-writing. Apply Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10580

WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
A 19824

WANTED—A Chief GOODS CLERK, previous experience essential. Pay upto Rs. 75. Apply with copies of testimonials. A. J. VIYAR.—Ag: Traffic Superintendent, Goya Gate, 11-6-24.
A 19903

WANTED—A PRACTICAL CARDER and SPINNER for a Local Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials with lowest salary expected to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10602

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., Jamnagar (Kathiawar.)
A R10529

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED for a Printing Press MATRICULATED CLERKS, fully conversant with press work, also a correspondence Clerk, strong in English, salaries according to qualifications. Apply to the manager, THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, 17, and 23, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10595

SALARY RS. 100—260 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 9 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

WANTED for TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY, 8 INDIAN ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS worked on any INDIAN RAILWAY. Salary Sh. 150 per mensem to Sh. 210 per mensem according to qualifications. Should be under about 40 years in age; also 2 GUARDS on Sh. 150 per mensem. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Government, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10601

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MATHEMATICS, Science Graduate, Prizeman with distinction, experienced Headmaster and Family Tutor can teach pupils of fourth to Senior Cambridge Standards. Write to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10592

A SANSKRIT GRADUATE with school experience of six years, wants TUITIONS of Previous and Matric students. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10482

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A spacious BUNGALOW "Bago Bahar," Andheri. Apply for rent and particulars to N. H. MOOS, Receiver, 57, Esplanade Road.
C R10599

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—Fort, Corner of Cawasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building, and also in Lakhani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. ROOMS suitable for Offices and Residences. Rent Rs. 25 to 70.
C R10557

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10538

BUNGALOW and ROOMS in Dwarkadas Mansion on Sandhurst Road, suitable for boarding lodging and other purposes. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road. Phone 22162, Office 41530 Residence.
C R10594

TO LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs. 25 per month; also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or WORKSHOPS. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C19843

TO BE LET—SHOP and FLATS at Bellasis Road suitable for Offices, Press, Workshop and Show Rooms and open piece of LAND, about 300 sq. yds. at Clerk Road. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., Bellasis Road.
C R10612

TO LET—Large and small BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill with out houses and garages complete with electric installation up to date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea-view. Apply DWARKADAS JAIKISONDAS & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road.
C R10593

TO BE LET—Well-ventilated and commodious first floor, Gordhan Building, N. I., next to West-End Cinema for office or residential purposes. Also block rooms, and shops next to Dubash Theatre in Gordhan Building No. 2. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C R10609

TO LET—Christians only, two minutes from Lower Parel Station in new Building, near Market, opposite Dawn Mills one two or three rooms and a kitchen, with independent water-taps. Rent moderate. Apply MANAGER on spot from 9 morning to 7 evening.
C R10566

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

PHYSICAL CULTURE for May, also True Story and True Romances each Rs. 1/2. MADON HEALTH DEPOT, Hornby Row.
L R10603

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

1924—"CHEVROLET-EXPORT model with Magneto, used 500 miles only. FOR SALE, as owner suddenly transferred after purchase. Apply BOMBAY GARAGE, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
JA R10581

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ONE—Horizontal Single Cylinder Non-Condensing high pressure STEAM ENGINE of 200 I. H. P. made in 1901 by Robey and Co. For further particulars apply MILL MANAGER, Imperial Mills, Mahaluxmi.
K 19910

PERSONAL.

BRAHMANAND SAHAY.

DEAR BELI—Do come home at once. Your separation is unbearable. Report whereabouts and money will be sent. You have come out successful in the examination. JAYA NARAYAN SAHAY, Patna.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Students enrolled daily in the new classes for the Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce and other examinations. Guarantee to coach until successful. Fees moderate. Write for PROSPECTUS to Principal, opposite Whiteaways.
M R10608

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialised Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10613

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA, POONA.—NATIONAL—(The Premier Higher Educational Institution in Maharashtra)—WILL OPEN for the new year on the 16th of June. The yearly fees are Rs. 80. This year special arrangements for Hostels are made. Students desirous of joining the Mahavidyalaya and the Hostels should apply to the Principal with an advance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively. The office is open every day (excluding Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Admission can be obtained by students who have passed the Entrance Examination of any University. SPECIAL FEATURES—The Mahavidyalaya gives instruction, along with literature or independently in Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineering. The courses of studies extend over 4, 3 and 3 years respectively. Further particulars will be found in the Prospectus. (Sd.) V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Tilak Mahavidyalaya, POONA.
M R10584

THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE has been appointed sole representative for The Institute of Book keepers Ltd., 2. The Corporation of Certified Secretaries. 3. The Institute of Commerce. 4. The Meiklejohn Institute. 5. The Phonetic Institute. 6. The Association of Book keeping Teachers. Subjects: Accountancy, Law, Banking, Auditing, Shorthand, Typewriting Business routine, Insurance, Salesmanship. Economics. Students desirous of appearing for Teacher's diploma Examinations in Shorthand, Shorthand Speed and Higher Accountancy must apply, The SECRETARY, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10579

VISVA-BHARATI.

PRESIDENT: RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Educational Institutions at Santiniketan, situated in a dry healthy locality within easy reach of Calcutta. Extensive play grounds; open air life; attention to physical well-being Electric light. Hostel and kitchen arrangements under direct supervision of teaching staff. Qualified medical officer in residence.

Patha-bhavan, (Santiniketan School). Special features: Manual Training, Scouting, Nature Study, Drawing and Music. English taught by Oxford and London trained teachers; Urdu and Persian by a Mahomedan scholar. Rector: Pramadaranjan Ghosh, M.A., B.T.

...Siksha-bhavan (Santiniketan College). Regular courses in Arts subjects: English, Sanskrit and other Indian languages, Persian, French, German, Mathematics, History, Logic and Philosophy, Principal: Nepalchandra Ray B.A.

Separate residential arrangements for girl students in charge of Miss Hembala Sen, B.A. Training in domestic science, needle-work, sick-nursing.

Kala-bhavan (School of Art and Music). Regular classes in drawing, painting, vocal and instrumental music. Director: Manda Lal Bose.

...Vidya-bhavan (Research Department). Limited number of advanced students admitted for research in Indology and linguistics, Vidhusekhar Sastri in charge. Prof. Dr. Sten Konow of Christiania University, Norway coming as Visiting Professor autumn 1924.

Combined staff of 34 teachers in residence. Next session begins 17th June. Prospectus on application to ASRAM SECRETARY, P. O. Santiniketan.
M R10586

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	145
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T S.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140;	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. S

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you,
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30, Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
T 19685

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OWING to the demise of Maharaja Bahadur of Godwal Samasthan, the Samasthan has been taken under the supervision of Court of Wards of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Therefore all the debtors and other claimants on the Samasthan are hereby called upon to present themselves before the Superintendent of Court of Wards Revenue Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Hydarabad Dn. within one month from the date of this notice and be engaged in the settlement of the claim; all the claims on the Samasthan are to be well ascertained and an opening for the settlement thereof is to be created; till then no payment will be made to any of the claimants. If any delay is made by claimant in this matter not only the interest on the amount will be stopped but in the matter of payment of the claim also, preference will be given to the claimants that appeared in time over those that came after delay.

GULAM GHOUSE KHAN,
Superintendent of Court of Wards,
Hyderabad Dn.
C19880

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.
Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18700

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY,

NOTICE.

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE.

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE of Swami Sri Madhusudananda Saraswati of Matar of the value of Rs. 150 will be awarded to a graduate of not more than five years' standing of the Benares Hindu University or to a graduate of not more than five years' standing who has taken the degree of Dharmashastri of the said University, who prepares the best translation in Gujrati of Upadesha Shastri by Sankaracharya with an introduction and brief explanatory notes.

The translation must be sent in a sealed and registered cover so as to reach the Registrar of the Benares Hindu University on or before the 1st of January, 1925. Each translation is to have some motto prefixed to it and is to be accompanied with a sealed cover containing the candidate's name and full address and bearing the same motto outside. No part of the translation should contain the name of the candidate.

The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce the translation worthy of it.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
C19913

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE NARSINGH PRASAD HARI PRASAD BUCH METAPHYSICS PRIZE of the value of Rs. 200 will be awarded to an Indian, who writes the best thesis in English or Hindi on "The Theory of Knowledge in Indian Philosophy." The essay must bear a suitable motto and must be sent to the Registrar in a sealed and registered cover on or before the 1st of January, 1925, with a declaration that it is BONA-FIDE the competitor's own composition, and also an affidavit countersigned by a local Judicial Officer or by the Principal of the College with which the competitor has been connected in the past to the effect that he is a strict teetotaler and vegetarian. No part of the essay should contain the name of the competitor.

The Prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.,
Registrar.
C19912

NOTICE.

Re. LOSS OF ALLOTMENT LETTER NO. 7191 OF THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have lost or mislaid one Allotment letter No. 7191 for 100 Shares Nos. 345683/345782 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Haji Goolamali Noormahomed. Anybody having claim against these Shares should intimate to the Bank within one month hereof after which a duplicate Allotment Letter will be granted to me.
10614

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that Messrs. VIRJI SHOJPAL and UMARSEY JETHA who were partners in our firm have severed their connection as such partners in our firm from 4th June, 1924. Public are therefore requested not to deal with the said Virji Shojpal and Umarsey Jetha for or on behalf of our firm.

SHAH CHAPSI BHARA & CO.,
By the hand of POPATBHAI LALJI.
C R10544

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Hakodate Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th June from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of liquid chlorine will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 27th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
C19901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NEW OIL MILLS CO., LD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the NEW OIL MILLS CO., LD., has been REMOVED to WADALA in the Mill premises on and from Saturday, the 14th June, 1924.

BALABHAI & CO.
14th June, 1924.
C19909

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TWO fully qualified INDIAN NURSES for the Surgical Department of Tibbia College Hospital. Pay Rs. 50-5-75. Free furnished quarters, uniform, Laundry.

Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Tibbia College, DELHI.
19914

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1282 of 1924.

TEJMAL BHAGCHAND & CO. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
(1) DR. N. V. DHAVLE, (2) APARAO SHANKER KULKARNI alias N. P. RAO. ..... Defendants.

To
APARAO SHANKER KULKARNI, alias N. P. RAO,
The 2nd defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been adjourned from the 17th day of June, 1924, to the 1st day of July, 1924.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1924.
RUDRAPRASAD M. MANKODI,
for Messrs. Pandia & Co.,
C19916 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1576 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

THE MULJI HARIDAS MILLS, LD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHAISHANKER SHAMJI RAWAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing and carrying on business at Kasi Syed Street, without the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,
BHAISHANKER SHAMJI RAWAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff Company abovenamed has filed this suit claiming from you Rs. 4,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 24th March, 1922, till judgment, costs and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. per annum.

Take notice that you are summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of this suit on 8th July, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) and to produce your witnesses and documents at the time aforesaid.

And take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid this suit will be determined in your absence.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
for Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Bell Lane, Bombay,
13th June, 1924.
C19864

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1011 of 1924.

D.R. UMRIGAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GULAMHUSEIN BUXABHAI and another ..... Defendants.

To,
GULAMHUSEIN BUXABHAI,
The first defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed the above suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 60,127-14-1 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum due to the plaintiff at the foot of an indenture of Mortgage in the plaintiff's favour, costs, charges, and expenses including costs for an order for sale of the mortgaged property in default of payment of the mortgage amount with liberty to the plaintiff to bid at such sale and for liberty for a personal decree in case the net sale proceeds are insufficient to cover the plaintiff's claim.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of July, 1924 at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.), in default please note that an exparte decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C C19905

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1580 of 1924.

SHORT CAUSE

MULJI HARIDAS, MILLS LD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office in the Henshaw Buildings, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PURSHOTAM LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing and carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort in Bombay .....Defendant.

To,

PURSHOTTAM LAKHMIDAS, the defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff Company abovenamed has filed this suit, claiming from you Rs. 4,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 24th March, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent per annum.

Take Notice that you are summoned to appear in this Court at the hearing of this suit on 8th July, 1924, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and produce your witnesses and documents at the time aforesaid.

And take notice that in default of your appearance at the time aforesaid this suit will be determined in your absence.

AMBALAL S. PARIKH,
For Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

5, Bell Lane, Bombay,
13th June, 1924.

C19904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. VISHNU SITARAM SUKTHANKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cooke Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 803 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 152, Collector's New No. 1376, 1347, Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7612 and Cadastral Survey No. 323 (Girgaon Division) together with the tenements messuages or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 571, 572 and 573 and Street Nos. 31, 32 and 33 all which premises are situate at and on the East of the Moogbhat Cross Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly of Khushal Jiva and partly by the property formerly of Tara Naikin, on or towards the West by the Moogbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dinanath Sakharam and partly by the properties formerly of Dinanath Gopal Pandurang Gopal Luxmibai, widow of Bhaurao Chimnaji and Postonji Cowasji and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Pandurang Ramchandra which are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of June, 1924.

PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

19817

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—IS HEREBY GIVEN that VASONJI KARAMSEY, KALLIANJI KARAMSEY LOWJI MEGHJI and RUTTONBAI, widow of the late Rao Bahadur Karamsey Damji, the proving Executors of the Will of the late Rave Bahadur Karamsey Damji Lave contracted to sell to our clients ABDUR RAHIMAN EBRAHIM FITWALLA, ABDUL MALIK EBRAHIM FITWALLA, ABDUL KHALIK EBRAHIM FITWALLA, and ABDUR RAHIM ABDUR RAHIMAN FITWALLA, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 5th Kamathipura Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2877, New No. 2853, Old Survey No. 1/2804 and New Survey No. 5636 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 1449, Street Nos. 16-18 and containing by admeasurement 185 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Lacha Keshav, on or towards the West by the property of Dattu Ramji, on or towards the North by the 5th Kamathipura Street and on or towards the South by the property of Curson Walji.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1924.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19911.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 460 of 1924.

MANILAL VANARSI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI RAVAL, a firm ..... Defendants.

NOTICE.

To,

Messrs. CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI RAVAL, a firm.

Sirs,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been POSTPONED to the 15th of July, 1924.

Dated this 13th dey of June, 1924.

Yours truly,
M. V. GOKHALE,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

C19917

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM alias VITHAL LAKHMIDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house or bunglow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (583) five hundred and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts including a strip of land 13 feet and 3 inches in width on the eastern boundary left open for passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 80, New Nos 4-3524 and E 3615 and New Survey Nos. 14-118 and 6-119, Cadastral Survey No. 801 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5759 (2) and Street No. 235A and bounded, on or towards the East by the public passage, on or towards the West partly by the property of Mathuraprasad Gayadin and partly by the property of De Souza, on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwandas Fakirchand and another.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1924.

PATHARE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19908

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of DHONDIBAI SOKERJI VELINKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Dancing Girl by profession, residing upto the time she removed to Veling, where she died at Bhatwadi without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai PIROJBAI SOKERJI VELINKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Dancing Girl by profession, residing at Bhatwadi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 14th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. RELE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19907

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON DE LISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of February, 1921 and expressed to be made between the Mortgagors, Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hassan Haji Abdulla of the one part and the said Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of June 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors the said Abdul Rehman Haji Yacob and Hasan Haji Abdulla the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of foras tenure, situate at DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to the title deeds 6100 (six thousand and one hundred) square yards and according to the Collector's records 5595 (five thousand eight hundred and ninety-five) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 1381/2 and New Survey No. 2/3429 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7272 (1), 1A, 1B, 1C, (2) 7273 (1 to 4) 7275 (1 2) and Street Nos. 176-176A 176B-176C, 178, 178A, 178B-178C, and bounded on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Rustomji Wadia on or towards the North partly by the property of Nowtoji Sorabji Bunsha and partly by the property of Bai Fatmaba, widow of Ismail Dada and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjishaw Merwanji Contractor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the said Mr. Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji at the office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned, the remaining very valuable office and household furniture of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., who close their business comprising:—

Drawing room suites, sofas, chest of drawers, cupboards, single glass fancy cupboards, Roll top writing table, typewriter tables marble top tables, chairs, easy chairs, tea poys, single and double new design bedsteads, mirrors, phonographs, carpets, curtains, etc., etc.

The catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.

87, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO DRAPERS AND FURNITURE MERCHANTS TO BUY VERY USEFUL OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM FITTINGS, LARGE GODREJ AND MILNER'S SAFES, REMINGTON AND OLIVER TYPEWRITERS MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLE, CARRIAGE WITH HORSE.

Under instructions from T. M. Hatia Esq., Messrs. BYREN and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Hatia Building" (late in the occupation of Messrs. Karanjia and Co., Ltd.) Hornby Road, near Sir J. J. School on Saturday the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. office and show room fittings, such as large sample cases, small and large show cases, American Roll top writing tables large stands, Revolving Bent wood, arm and armless chairs, Writing desks large and small, Sample Sari cases, Glass Jars for Chemists, Wooden screens and Partitions, File cabinets and revolving book cases, Wooden cupboards, Electric fans, Remington, Underwood and Oliver typewriters, Radio Sun Dial, Jost Fans, Cheque writer (Todd's Protectograph).

Godrej Safe Size 24" x 20 x 20" "B" quality.

Godrej Safe Size 54" x 30 x 26".

Milner Safe on Stand.

Property of another Gentleman:—

1 Willys Knight Motor Car 7 seater, 4 Cylinder 25 H. P. in perfect running order.
1 Ford Touring Car in running order.
1 Venus Motor Cycle 2/3 H. P. recently overhauled in tip top condition.
1 Carriage (Landau) with Horse.
Property is open to view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at "Carlisle Chambers," Apollo Pier.

AT 10-30 A.M.

made to order Dining, Drawing and Bed room furnitures, Sweet toned Cottage Pianos by Kohler and Campbell, Gramophones with Records, etc.

Under instructions from Mrs. Shringley Messrs. BYREN and Co., will sell by Public Auction valuable made to order household furniture such as Piano, Gramophone sliding dining tables, arm and armless chairs Mirror back side boards, Dumbwaiters and Crockery stands, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing room suites, Chesterfield Sofas and Chairs, Show cases, Wooden flower pot stands, Single and double beds, Mirror and Panel door almyrahs, steel cupboards, writing tables, Dressing chest of drawers, Book stands, Wash hand tables, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, Electric lamps, Electric fans, Two Rifles, and Tiger skins, Books for the Medical, Forest and Engineering Departments. The Property of the late Mr. Shringley, and Divisional Forest Officer, and Mrs. Shringley and others.

The property is open to view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

The belowmentioned immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction at Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.'S SALE ROOM, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALANPUR, NEAR SALANPURA GATE, NIZAMPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner appointed under Consent Decree in Suit No. 496 of 1918, Akberalli versus Kulsumbai, put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned property situate at Palanpur at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 21st June, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Offers in sealed packets for the purchase of the said immoveable property will be received from intending purchasers who may be unable to attend the sale either in person or by Agent and the same will be treated as bids at the Auction Sale.

No offers will be considered unless the same are accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent. of the bid offered.

Offers in sealed packets should be submitted to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner herein appointed on or before the 20th day of June, 1924.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, belonging to the State of Tyeballi Ebrahimji, admeasuring 23.1/3 square yards situate at Palanpur, Nizampura Street, near Salanpura Gate, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the East by the Nizampura Street and a Gully, on the West by a Gully, on the North by the property of Ebrahimji Jivaji and on the South by the property of Borah Sheik Abdul Kader Mulla Adamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unvala Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersignod Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY, To-Morrow & Monday at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE LOVE FLOWER"
With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"
With WILLIAM FARNUM.

Free Cinema Shows
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
For one hour commencing at 5 P. M,
on Saturday 14th and Sunday 15th June
A VIVID FILM PRODUCTION of the
TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE
of SEPTEMBER 1923.

The terrible Japanese calamity of September last is too vivid in man's memory to be so soon forgotten.

Seeing the plight of the whole Nation in distress the whole civilized world rushed to its help which the Japanese have not forgotten.

India's was no mean share in the alleviation of the distress of those unfortunate people who suffered by Nature's wrath in that Island. She soon came to her rescue and prompted by humanity and fellow-feeling, she extended a helping hand at the oppertune moment to succour those dependent on dead.

In appreciation of this philanthropic attitude of India

JAPANESE CONSULATE in BOMBAY

has offered a VIVID FILM PRODUCTION by the GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, of the appalling disaster and is showing to ALL BOMBAY on 14th (SATURDAY) and 15th (SUNDAY) June for One Hour only each day, viz. from

5 P. M. to 6 P. M

FREE OF CHARGE.

Yashvanth Sangith Mandali
To-Night at 9 P. M.
and
To-Morrow at 3-30 P. M.
"MANAPAMAN"
Prof. Sirnaik :—BAMINI
Mr. Ganpathrao :—DHARYADAR
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road
and
on Wednesday 18-6-24
"SHARADHA"
Master Shantharam to act as
"SHARADHA"
Book seats early.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Presents
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
GLADYS WALTON
In a vivid Story of American youth
THE WILD PARTY
To-day—Wild Pleasure. To-morrow—Reckoning!

The gilded youth and the gay flappers cared nothing for the morrow, as they revelled only in the pleasures of the hour!

And Leslie, who found herself caught in the net of frenzied gaiety and wild dissipation, struggled from one complexity into another.

"THE WILD PARTY"
What Is Modern Youth Coming To?

Every fibre of Leslie Adam's youthful and beautiful being quivered with the joy of the dance, the swirl of social excitement, the throb of music, the pulsing rush, whirl and swirl of social attention and youthful admirers!

"THE WILD PARTY"

The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Century Comedy, "A REGULAR BOY" featuring
BUDDY MASSENGER
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA.
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
Ruth Roland
IN
PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL
Haunted Valley
PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE! BUILT TO THRILL YOU! PACKED WITH PERIL.
A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT!
ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."
Time: Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.
Popular Prices.

Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK.
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.
New Production
SUND AND UPSUND
A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popular
NOVELTY
CINEMA
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Special for Vat-Savitri
Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play
SUKANYA SAVITRI
To-Night 5 Shows at 3-45, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years.
Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali
Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre
TO-NIGHT AT 9 (S. T.)
TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P.M.
The most Popular Hindi Play
'Punjab Mail'
Monday 16th inst. at 3-30 p.m.
"SANT SAKHUBAI"
Plan open at the Theatre,
Proprietor: G. B. BHATE.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
Presents
Kohinoor Production
"SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
"VISMI—SADI"
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Coramand Store-Officer, Military Engineering Services, Southern Command, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, electric goods such as spare motor for fan, motor 110 volts, boxes solid back of sorts, spare armature, brackets, pendants, fan canopies, lamps, fans services, open show Manchester 220 volts, fans large Sirocco, gauge glasses, wire, copper, bare coils, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES WIRE NAILS.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors and on account and at the risk of the party concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

200 Cases each about one cwt. counter sunk chequered head bright wire Nails—size 1½ x 13 and 2 x 12.

The above cases are lying at Alexandra No. "A" Port Trust duty paid warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

1 Case Gramophone Needles.
On account of Insurance office concerned.
2 Cases Buttons.

PROPERTY OF A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN.

Furniture such as:—Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, Dinner Wagon, sofas and chairs, Almyrah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, one Ice box, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book cases, etc., etc. The above is now on view.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred English brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Australian mare quiet in harness and saddle.

RE: F. F. GORDON, LTD., (In Liquidation).

SALE OF THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 9th June 1924 and under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th June 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Company at Dalal Street, Fort the business of the above Company as a going concern. The said business consists of the machinery and plant of the Printing Press known as the Advocate of India and the stock-in-trade, also the right to publish the paper known as the "Advocate of India" together with the goodwill of the business and the benefit of an Indenture of Lease dated the 19th April, 1911, under which the premises the Company situate at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in which the business is carried, on, are held and also the benefit of all existing contracts entered into with the Company.

The said premises will be open for inspection by intending purchasers at any time during office hours by previous appointment one week before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money will have to be made at the time of the sale. For particulars and condition of sales, please apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order very valuable and artistic designed solid oak, teak, blackwood and Cashmir carved and plain household and office furniture, sweet-toned Cottage piano, gramophone with records, rival ice chest pictures ornament glass crockery aand platedware at PATEL HOUSE, 22A, ALTAMOUNT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from J. Reitsma, Esqr., Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the above address made-to-order high class furniture such as large sliding dining table, chairs, English sideboard, dumbwaiter, rival ice chest, rich tapestry lined large drawing room sofas and easy chairs, Cottage piano, hornless and cabinet gramophone, large and small roll top writing tables, file cabinet, silver show case, drawing room cabinets, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, fancy double wooden and iron beds, English large size best steel cash box, full size mirror and panelled almyrahs, chival dressing table with side mirror, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues will be published.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1924, at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.), at Lamington Road, Byculla, next to Lalchimney Mill Compound, made-to-order household furniture by known makers, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, very rich leather and tapestry lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, Robert's mirror back cabinets, Cottage piano by Marks, lady's and roll top writing table, glass book and silver show cases, drawing room carpets, fancy teapoys, electric table fan and lamps, iron beds, full-sized mirror and panelled door almyrah, Oval mirror, cheval dressing table and chest of drawers with side mirror, mirror back hat-stand, soil linen box, marble top washing table, towel and book stands, silverware, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, SATURDAY the 14th June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Y. W. C. A. Building, Mayo Road, near Bandstand, High class made-to-order household furniture, by Roberts Vimbridge and others such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, rich tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, cabinet, showcases, office tables, teapoys, one big lot of 30 iron beds, mirror and panelled door almyrahs, dressing table and chest of drawers, Singer sewing machines, marble top washing tables, English ice box Varandah cane furniture, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1924.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 29/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 31/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 540
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 600
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 590

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 136
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 131

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 238

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 330

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/4
London—Paris Frcs 81.20
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 94.20
London—Rome Liras 99.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, June, 12.
Tele Transfers	1/4 15/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4 15/9 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	34 11/16 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, June 13. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 29/32
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 5/32
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	136
Sibgapore	167

Market Steady.

	London, June 12.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 11/16
" " 2 months hence	34 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver.—India and China Selling Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, June 12.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 89+1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 92 1/2+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	101 1/8+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	47—
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/4—1/8
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4—1/8

	London, June 12
Conversion Loan	£ 78 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 103 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, June 12.
Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	31.91
Amsterdam	11.52
Switzerland	24.48
Belgium	95.12
Athens	Yesterdays 260.00
Prague	147.00
Yesterdays Cuban Sugar June Sellers	18/3

	London, June 12.
Exchange on London in Paris	81.35
" Germany	18,01 0,000,000
" Italy	99.25
	London, June 12,
Demand Bills	431.00

DISCOUNTS.

	London, June 12.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	2—15/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
" " " " 6	4 3/4
" 5 per cent Rentes	23 7/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 221

BULLION.

Bombay, June 13.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2/9
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/10/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/11
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/12
Bar silver ready Rs. 82/13
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 82/14
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/5

London, June 12.

Bar gold ready s. 95-9
Silver ready d. 34-11
Silver forward d. 34-8

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India and America sold. China bought to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 13

Ready :—25—11—3 ..

Vaida Opening Highest Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Geth 25-11-3 ..	25—11-3
Asad 25-12-6 ..	25—12—6

Teji Mandi :— .. Rise
Geth 0—1—6 Gini 16—2—9
Asad 0—4—6 Gine King 16—2—9

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 13.

A further advance of 58 points in old crop and 7 to 15 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market opened easier but later advanced on Commission Houses buying and heavy short covering of July position. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugare' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 12th instant as follows:—

"Tendency of market entirely influenced by strength of July. General feeling continues reacting. Weather favourable."

In sympathy with the moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 531½ i.e. Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. On moderate buying by a prominent Shroff the market advanced to Rs. 532½. Around this level Commission Houses and Shrofis were sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 530½. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 532 and closed at Rs. 531½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 532 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 530 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 571½ and going up to Rs. 572 on scattered buying closed at Rs. 570½ easier on Shroffs and Exporters selling. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 500 and declined to Rs. 497½ on Commission Houses selling. Going up to Rs. 499 the market again gave way to Rs. 497½ on Commission Houses selling and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 543 and Rs. 453 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand from Japan Exporters and Mills was fairly good. About 5000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 13

6 30 P.M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	530
Fully Good Bengal	July	543
Fully Good Bengal	Dec January	451
Fine Oomra	July	570
Fine Oomra	Dec/Janry.	496

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 13.

Description, Super-Fine, F. F. Good G. F. G, F.				
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	580	565	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	610	585	570	..
M. G. Broach	640	625	610	600
M. G. Southerns	..	620	610	600
M. G. Mathia	590	575	560	..
M. G. Khandesh	595	580	565	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	531
" " Bengal July	542
" Dec./January	452
Fine Oomra July	571
" " Dec./Jan.	493
Good Southerns/June	590
" " Aug./Sept.	595

SILVER

Bombay, June 13.

Ready :—82—13—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-10-0	82-14-0		82—14—0
Asad	83-1-0	83-5-0		83—5—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—8—0
Asad 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 13.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan 1945-55 Rs. 99/3
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay development loan due 1935 Rs. 106-14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, June 13.

The following are the closing rates.—

BANKS.

Imperial 1445, India 79, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 30 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 696/4, Century 367/8, Central India 476/4, Colaba Land 182/8, Coorla 150, Crescent 252/8, David 425, Edw Sassoon 185 xd, Elphinstone 40, Fazulbhoy 887/8, Globe 42/8, Ind Bleaching 195, Ind Malwa 375, Jamshed Mfg 130, Kastoorchand 162/8, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 4560, Madhavrao Sod 40, Madhowji 282/8, Mathuradas 295, M. Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 132/8 xd, Morarji 2450, New Great 338/12, New City 255, Pabani 315, Pearle 507/8, Phoenix 461/4, Premier 92/8, Shapurji 195, Sholapur 9500, Simplex 220, Standard 1300, Swan 760, Swadeshi 537/8, Tata Mill 190 and Vishnu Cotton 1675 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8 xd, B Burma 312/8, B Burma N I 70, Bt Burma Pet 5/5, B Tramway 96/4, Bombay Steam 71/8. Bundi Cement 9 xd, Katni ord 70, Katni defd 190, New India Insur 18/8, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord 23, Tata Iron defd 70, Tata Hydro 837/8 and Scindia Steam 6/2.

London, June 12.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern "	£ 6
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 3/4

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

13th June 1924.

New York Market 12th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.22	July		28.20—02	28.80+58	
26.03	Oct.	25.91—12	25.97—16	26.14+11	
25.30	Dec.			25.38+08	
25.07	Jan.			25.14+07	
25.18	Mar.			25 30+14	
25.25	May.			25.40+15	

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.37, lowest 25.75, range .62 points. Considerable short covering of July position. Commission Houses buying. Less for sale. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 12th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Price at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.71	July	16.85+14	16.86+15	16.77+06	
15.20	Oct.	15.35+15	15.34+14	15.21+01	
14.70	Jan.			14.72+02	
14.57	Mar.	14.72+15		14.60+03	
14.40	May.			14.45+05	
	Egyptian				
21.50	July.			21.60+10	
19.25	Nov.			19.20—05	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 225,000. Light to moderate rainfall. Arkansas and North Florida. Temperature between 95 deg. and 100 deg. in Western belt. Forecast: Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy. Too much rain in Arkansas.

(2) Weekly rainfall: Elpaso, Abilene, San Antonio none, Shreveport, New Orleans Galveston, Vicksburg none to .5 inch. Memphis, Augusta, Raleigh, Jacksonville .5 to 1 inch. Chattanooga Charleston, Atlanta, Amarillo, Oklahoma City, Little Rock 1 to 2 inches. Montgomery over 2 inches.

(3) American cross rate 4.31 1/2. Market very quiet. Featureless Holiday market. Some trade fixing call sales. Reported National Ginners' Association estimate May consumption U.S.A. Mills 461,000. Watkins midmonth crop condition 65.7 per cent. Weather is favourable except Arkansas.

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2500
" " Sales of East India	150

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot		11.64
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakell	Quiet	23.90
New Yorks 11 a.m.	July	28.20
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	25.87
	Jan.	24.93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	28.04
	Oct.	25.07

Liverpool, June, 12.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. Liverpool	July	16.77+06
M.U.G.O.C.	Oct.	15.21+01
	Jan.	14.72+02
	Mar.	14.60+03

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 12.

Months.	Today's price.
June	17.20+.14
July	16.83+.12
Aug.	16.38.+17
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	15.31+.11
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	14.82+.12
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	14.71+.14
April	.. ..
May	.. ..
June.	.. ..

Egyptians :—July 2160

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 12.

Months:	To-day's Price.
June	17.09+.03
July	16.77+.05
August	16.27+.06
September	15.79+.02
October	15.21+.01
November	14.96+.02
December	14.82+.04
January	14.72+.02
February	14.64+.03
March	14.60+.03
April	14.52+ 04
May	14.45+.05
une	14.38+.05

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 12

Months	To-days price.
June	22.10+.10
July	21.60+.10
August	21.15—
September	20.70—.05
October	19.50—.05
November	19.20—.05
December	19.10—.05
January	18.98—.05
Feb.	18.98—.05
March	18.98—.05
April	18.98—.05
May	18.98—.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.65
" " Fully Good	12.05
" " Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.20
" " Fully Good	12.70
" " Fine	13.20
M. G. Broach, Good	13.05
" Fully Good	13.45
" Fine	13.85
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
" " Fully Good	11.95
" " Fine	12.35

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES

New York, June, 12.
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York	July	28.80+58
	Oct.	26.14+11
	Dec.	25.38+08
	Jan.	25.14+07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" Exports to Continent	21,000
Futures at New York	
" " " July	28.80+58
" " " October	26.14+11
" " " Dec.	25.38+.08
" " " Jan.	25.14+.07
Spot Cotton at New York	29.85+.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	30,12+.72
Futures " " July	29.77+.63
" " " Oct.	25.30+.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	14 7/16
Demand Bills	
Silver Foreign Mined	66 3/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIS.

London, July 12.

Total Actual Export	9,000
" Forwarded	30,000
" Imports	29,000
" Stock	560,000
Actual Weekly Sales	10,700

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 13.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 13 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 5 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	73 8 0	..
Mowrasced,	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	73 0 0	15 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/S	7 3 3	
Linseed, May	..	
Linseed Sept.	12 13 3	
Groundnuts J/J	73 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	16 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad	74 12 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J/	5 10 0	

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jul/Aug. Sellers .. £ 19 5/8

Tone.—Better trade.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net
Fime July Done .. £ 36
S/D Paid .. 37/6

London, June 12.

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firm but quiet at £18 paid for June-July.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £10 1/8 sellers for June-July shipment.

Castorseed, Bombay closed very firm but quiet at £25 1/2 nominal for June/July.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers	21/3
July Sellers	19/9
July-Sept. Sellers	19/9
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/1
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers	20/1

Tone—Steady at the decline with fair business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 13.

So far as ready sugar is concerned our market ruled quiet with prices declining gradually and with the arrival of s.s. "Luneburg" with 26,000 bags of Java sugar prices were reduced by one rupee per cwt. Regards forward positions during early part of the week, reports from America and Java were strong and there being no sellers prices for all positions were advanced by 8d. per cwt. business done in June shipment per s.s. "Howra" c21/4 to 21/11 and June at 21s. to 21s. 5d. and July-September at 20 5/3 to 20s. 10d. all Fine Bombay Harbour. Since last two days reports from America and London are very low and there being many sellers prices have been reduced by six pence with no buyers. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported quiet but steady with fair business doing. Java reported a steadier market during early part of the week with fair business done London and America are quiet with downward tendency.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 23—24s. F. B. Harbour stocks 40,000 bags.

T. M. O. June 21/2. F. B. Harbour.
July-Sept. 20/3 F. B. Harbour.
Beet ready Rs. 23/4 stocks 2,000 bags.
Bold Grain Re. 23/8 stocks 12,000 bags.
Arrival:—S. S. "Luneberg" with 26,500 bags Java Sugar.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN AND COMPANY.)

In the Ready market the chief characteristic this week has been a sharp decline from day to day. Fresh arrivals of 27,500 bags per s.s. "Luneburg" during the middle of the week contributed to the lowering of prices. There has been in all a drop of a Rupee per cwt. in spot prices and transhipment rates, with limited purchase enquiries. The daily offtake for local consumption averages 2,500 bags per day as against 2,000 bags a day during the preceding week. The close of the week under report has recorded a very satisfactory clearance of 4,500 bags, the remaining part of the week exhibiting but a poor offtake.

Our forward market has seen this week seesaw fluctuations, with a fair amount of business passing. From the beginning of the week the local market took to a downward movement evidencing a drop of about 6d. per cwt. in all positions. On Tuesday there was temporary rise of 4 to 6d. which was but a reaction which could not merit long existence. Accordingly, the next day the market eased on general bazar selling and during the latter part of the week once more evidenced a drop of 4 to 6d. per cwt. To-day, the market has shown an improving tendency and has evidenced a rise of 3 to 4d. per cwt. in June and June-July shipment prices. A further rise is not unlikely. The highest and the lowest rates ruling the bazar this week are Rs. 24 and Rs. 23 for ready sugar, Rs. 18/14 and 17/12 for transhipment, sh. 21/4 and sh. 20/10 for June shipment and sh. 20/8 and sh. 20/2 for July-Aug.-Septr. shipments.

Stocks:—Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals per s. s. "Luneberg" are estimated at 40,000 bags of Java sugar and 8,000 bags of other kinds of sugar.

We think that the general tendency of the local market both in respect of ready and forward prices is towards downward movement, in the long run despite the rising tendency that has taken place to-day and which may perhaps gain strength.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 23 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs 17/12 per cwt. ex Bond.
Shipment June sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June-July sh. 20/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. sh. 20/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE.

MARKET REPORT FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING 21st. MAY.

Flax.—The Irish Markets are practically closed. There is no change in prices since last Report.

Yarns.—A moderate amount of new business since last Report, with prices for all classes firm. Spinners have a large amount of work before them and there is no occasion to press for orders. Some descriptions at current rates would leave little or no margin, and in certain cases even a loss.

Weavers.—Business has been quiet since last report. Manufacturers of plain goods are so busy on old orders, that they are not over anxious to put down new business at the moment. There are inquiries about for Dress goods for the new Season.

Meropants.—Dress Linens. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary shipments of Dress Linens continue steadily week by week, and goods are going into consumption as fast as received. There are no stocks available for immediate delivery, and factories are booked well ahead.

Housekeeping Goods. Crested goods are still the leading feature of the Damask Trade. Many large orders have been booked and further enquiries are in the Market. Some Factories are now filled up to their utmost capacity on this class of work.

As regards Household Linens, there is some improvement, and, although we are between Seasons, a gratifying amount of business has been received. Prices remain unchanged.

METALS.

London, June 12.

English best Selected Copper	65 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 3/8
Copper Braziers	82—
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	28 1/2 Nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 7/8

BRASS

Bombay, June 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0
Do	1	62 0
Do	1 1/4	62 0
Do	1 1/2	62 0
Do	1 2/4	62 0
Do	2	62 0

COPPER

Bombay, June 13.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	70 0 0
Copper	1/	70 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	70 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	69 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2/	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		60 8 0
" 1		59 0 0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		59 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3/4		68 0 0
do do 1 1/4		70 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 13.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No 10 1/2	0 14 12
Trikamdas	No 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Japan	No. 40 /1	1 11 9
Japan	No. 42 /2	1 14 6
Japan	No. 20	1 3 3
Japan	No. 32	1 8 9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June, 1924.

Cotton	6,099 Bales
Wheat	16,308 Qwts
Linseed	8,151 "
Rapeseed etc	2189 "
Gingellyseed	972 "
Poppyseed	325 "
Groundnuts	865 "
Castorseed	2,831 "
Rice	974 "
Myrabollams	995 "
Cottonseed	251 "
Mowrasced	Nil
Gram	1,358 "
Juwar	229 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1197 "
Bajri	2,380 "
Gosl	1,056 "

London, Thursday July 12

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£128,200,000	No change	
Public Deposits	£10,700,000	Dec.	100,000
Other do.	122,300,000	Dec.	5,500,000
Govt. Securities	58,900,000	Dec.	6,200,000
Other Securities	70,100,000	Inc.	200,000
Notes & Gold	21,500,000	Inc.	400,000

The Bank Reserve is 16.4 p. c. of the Liabilities.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 13.

MONEY.

There has been little change in monetary conditions during the period under review, the market being still very steady with the exchange banks, although, indications of an improving position are revealed by the last statement issued by the Imperial Bank. This statement shows a decrease of about Rs. 287 lacs in the cash balance, 2 crores of which are for the repayment of the loan from Government which leaves a small decline of about Rs. 87 lacs due to heavy disbursements on Government account. It is reported that the demand for finance required for wheat and rice, chiefly in Calcutta, has now declined and money is again returning to the bank. Should this influx of funds continue the bank rate should, in all probability, be lowered before long. The trade demand, moreover, as evidenced from the figures of the last statement has substantially declined. Call money is quoted at about 6½ per cent. and the rate for fixed deposits for two months is about 5½ per cent. and for three months about 5 per cent

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 198.28 lacs while the other deposits have increased by Rs. 21.19 lacs. The cash balance has declined by Rs. 287.16 lacs and now stands at Rs. 15,34,83,000, the percentage being 15.70 as compared with 17.96 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market the prices of Government securities continue steady with some improvement in the rates. 3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 68/4. 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945—55 are quoted at Rs. 98/3 and Rs. 99/3. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were put through at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 104/11. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/9 and Rs. 102/1 respectively; 1930 are quoted at Rs. 103/14 and business was placed in 1932 at Rs. 105/2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 108/14.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in the exchange market have been steady throughout the week, due to the money position rather than to export bills. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought about £2,55,000 at 1s. 4—31/32d. The cash position still continues to be the chief influence upon the tendency of the market. The one month forward rate is about 1/16d. to 3/32d. lower than the rate for ready T. T.; while the rate for August, September/October is about 1s. 4—3/4d. The enquiry for bullion imports was again on a restricted scale.

The dollar quotation has been fairly steady round 4.31dols. with a fractional fluctuation, the lowest rate being 4.30 7/8dols. and highest 4.31—3/8dols. Among the principal Continental exchanges French francs have improved from 86.25 to 81.20. The Belgian franc also shows an improvement from 98.10 to 94 and the Italian lira from 99.20 to 98.90.

GOLD.

In the gold market there have been narrow fluctuations in prices, the market here following sterling exchange. In London the rate during the week was stationary at 95s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/12 and Rs. 25/10/6 for ready, Rs. 25/12/3 and Rs. 25/10/9 for 8th June settlement and Rs. 25/13/3 and Rs. 25/11/9 for 17th July settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady throughout the week round Rs. 16/2/3 for ready and forward. The off-take averaged about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lacs tas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £4,26,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £7,95,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 73,08,306 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about 230,000.

SILVER.

Sharp fluctuations again characterised the silver market during the current week with a tendency to a lower level of rates towards the close. The local market continues to be mainly influenced from foreign sources rather than by a good demand. The steadiness, which was apparent at the opening of the week, gave way and a heavy decline set in during the middle of the week on American reports of the postponement to next session of a proposition to buy 144 million ounces the balance of the purchases to be effected under the Pitman Act. The Shanghai rates were also weaker and the banks are reported to have sold a fair amount on China account. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35—1/8d. and 34 15/16d. for ready and 34—7/8d. and 34—1/2d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T on London declined from 3s. 4—1/8d to 3s 3—5/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 83/5 and Rs. 82/4 for ready, Rs. 83/8 and Rs. 82/5 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 84 and 82/12 for 21st July settlement. The off-take has declined during the week and averages some 140 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 9,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £20,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,60,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3637 bars and Rs. 34,194 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £50,000.

SHARES.

There were two working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report Prices of cotton mill shares have been steady throughout the week, with a further small improvement towards the close, the volume of business passing being small. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Cotton Rs. 475; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 692/8—695; Century Rs. 366/4—368/12; Central India Rs. 470—476/4; Crescent Rs. 228/12—232/8; New Great Rs. 340; Pearls Rs. 501/4—506/4; Shapurji Rs. 195; Simplex Rs. 235—226/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 528/12—538/12.

In the miscellaneous section Bombay Trams have further improved by about Rs. 3 while the demand for railway and bank shares continues, with few sellers. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 172/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 322/8 and Tata deferreds Rs. 80. Cement and manganese shares were quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 9, Katni Ord Rs. 72/8 with deferreds at Rs. 190 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 40. Railway shares were in good demand, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 840, Central Provinces Rs. 101, Gujarat Rs. 81, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 620.

There is a good inquiry for bank shares. Imperial Bank shares improving to Rs. 1435 with Contributories to Rs. 380. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25.

RUBBER.

London, June 12.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug. 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 3/4

Tone:—Easiet closing Steadier.

COTTON

WEEKLY REPORT.

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating, but on the whole show a moderate advance in New York and a little change in Liverpool as compared with last week. The market declined early on same long liquidation and speculative and local traders selling on reports of favourable weather conditions but later recovered on shorts covering on bullish reports.

This week the American markets have run on rather quiet and featureless lines with no movement of importance to report, the influences being sufficiently strong on both sides to maintain comparative equality.

Weather conditions still continue to be somewhat favourable and for several days higher temperatures with practically a small amount of rainfall have served to promote a better state of affairs in the progress of the plant, both in the growth and the farming operations generally. Notwithstanding the present favourable weather developments, considerable nervousness has been expressed from many quarters as to the prospects of the next crop, and rumours are current that the outturn will not prove as good as is generally anticipated. Cables recently coming from Home indicate the mid. June National Ginners' estimate of the condition as 63 per cent. and a crop in the neighbourhood of 10.460.000 bales, and this leads us to believe that the next Government Report will prove to be extremely bullish unless weather continues to be exceedingly favourable throughout this month. If a figure of about 63 per cent. is confirmed by the Official authorities at the end of the month, it will certainly be most discouraging as such a figure is considerably below the June figure of last year. The necessity of a bumper crop is so profound that any scare or alarm will bring about an increased effect on the various futures markets as well as on consumers generally. The weather is the sole guiding factor and there are some months yet during which time the plant has to wade through critical stages, and should unfortunately the ultimate outcome prove to be of another small yield it will bring forth a disaster to the spining world.

Trade reports from Manchester show little change. The enquiry, however, continues on a moderate scale and as buyers and sellers disagree as regards price, actual business is somewhat hampered. Business in American spot cotton during the week has been reported to be singularly poor but we expect the demand to broaden again in the near future.

Taking the position as it stands to-day we think it wise to restrict operations to moderate dimensions, especially as conditions are liable to change from day to day. Statistically the position is undoubtedly very strong and we are therefore of the opinion that in the long run it will pay to buy whenever the market is depressed.

With regard to the position of our market prices have moved more in accordance with the weather here than following the course of the American markets. Values in the early part of the week remained steady but later on gave way on rains having set in. Business was chiefly confined to Bazar dealers. Exporters showing little interest. We do not look for much change in values in the immediate future but should the market suddenly give way under the influence of weather conditions locally we think it a favourable opportunity to buy new crop Oomra or Broach.

The spot demand continues to be fairly well maintained excluding stapled descriptions for which there is at the moment little or no inquiry. The demand is likely to develop on any indications that things are not going too well with the new American crop.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week :—

	last week	this week.
New York July	28.50	28.80 plus 30
New York October	25.87	26.14 plus 27
New York December	25.15	25.38 plus 23
New York January	24.88	25.14 plus 26
Liverpool July	17.08	16.77 — 31
Liverpool October	15.28	15.21 — 07
Liverpool January	14.76	14.72 — 04
Liverpool March	14.61	14.60 — 01

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good Broach April/May opened on the 6th inst. at Rs. 529 and gradually advanced to Rs. 533 on buying by Commission Houses. Going down to Rs. 531 the prices again improved to Rs. 533¼ on scattered buying. On the 7th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 536¼ steady, and declining to Rs. 532 on jobbers selling recovered to Rs. 534 on Bazar operators buying. On the 9th Inst. the market opened easier at Rs. 530½ owing to lower advices reported from Home. Selling by Exporters and jobbers caused the values to give way to Rs. 528, but the market again improved to Rs. 531 on buying by shroffs. On the 10th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 525 in sympathy with further decline in New York futures, and gradually improved to Rs. 527¼ on shroffs and Exporters buying. On the 11th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 525¼ and fluctuating within a narrow range went down to Rs. 523¼. On the 12th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 524 and going up to Rs. 525 declined to Rs. 523¼ on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 530½ steady on the same day.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 569 on the 6th Inst. and advanced to Rs. 575 on shroffs and general buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 569 on Commission and Exporting Houses selling. Going up to Rs. 567½ the values further dropped to Rs. 558 on Commission Houses and shroffs selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 570 on the 12th Instant. Whilst Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 493 on the 6th Inst. and improved to Rs. 500 on Commission Houses and brokers buying. Selling by shroffs and Commission Houses caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 491 and after small fluctuations closed on the 12th Inst. at Rs. 499. F.G. Bengal July opened on the 6th Inst. at Rs. 542 and closed on the 12th Inst. at Rs. 541 the highest being Rs. 545 and the lowest Rs. 535 Whilst Bengal Decr./January opened at Rs. 453 on the 6th Inst. and closed at Rs. 450 on the 12th Inst. the highest being Rs. 455 and the lowest Rs. 445.

PIECE-GOODS.

No fresh developments have been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week and the tone has been quiet, as is usual during this part of the season. There has not been any particular change in prices, which have remained steady. Dealers are not anxious to reduce the current rates in view of the high replacing costs, and on the other hand they are unable to increase the prices in face of poor demand. The news of the monsoon have so far not been encouraging and until favourable reports are received from the cultivating districts, there are no hopes of brisk demand being experienced. The inactivity is expected to be continued for over a month hence, as the outlook being uncertain, buyers are inclined to act cautiously. Business has therefore been very restricted and sales of any importance have been few and far between. Clearances have been poor on account of trade having fallen off. Stocks of Manchester Goods have been light and several styles of cloth have been scarce. Japanese goods are finding favour in the African markets and have taken the place of Manchester Goods.

In Grey shirtings of Manchester make the 44 inches by 38 yards Calender finish styles have been easier by eight annas per piece owing to fair stocks being held here. Although these qualities are cheaper by a rupee and a half per piece than the Japanese makes, the demand has not come up to expectations. 39 inches Red end Grey shirtings have also been easier by two annas per piece. 46, 42 and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold end shirtings are out of stock. Peppercell Drills have been gradually declining in value and the tendency seems to be for still lower rates, owing to the Japanese Drills under Elephant mark being nine rupees cheaper. Grey Jaconets have remained steady. 44 inches goods have arrived during the week. White shirtings have not attracted much attention. There has hardly been any change in the position of White Mulls and Nainsooks.

The Manchester market has been steady some makers, whose engagements are running down, are losing ground and are reasonable in their quotations, but the dealers' ideas of prices are too low for business to result. Merchants are not in the mood to place orders on a free scale at present and are not disposed to anticipate future requirements, there being some nervousness as to the future level of prices.

The market for Local Mill cloths has been dull and quiet. The demand has been poor and stocks have been accumulating. Grey Calendered shirtings have declined by half an anna per lb. and are quoted at Rs. 1-6-6 and Grey Longcloths have been selling a Rs. 1-8-0. It is reported that 200 bales of Heavy Grey shirtings of the Century Mills have been at Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under —

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	P.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39×37	1/2/8	14	0	0
„ 100,000	45× „	..	15	12	0
„ No. 33,000	45× „	..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37 „	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	38×38	..	13	4	0
„ No. 15000	44×38	..	15	8	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	16	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	16	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „	..	13	12	0
„ No. 2750	45× „	..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	44×38	1/2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	38×38	1/2..	21	0	0
„ BB ..	38×38	1/2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1/2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37	1/2/38	13	12	0
„ No. 4462	41× „	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39× „	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48,51	×38Avg.	..	..	
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	..	16	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	..	8	11	0
„ No. 138	40 22	..	7	0	0
„ No. 636	44×22	..	7	11	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	27	10	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36×40	..	30	4	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40	..	..		
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51×19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	58×20	..	7	11	0
„ No. 1270	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	39×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 818	39×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1440	36×20	..	6	4	0
„ No. 5352	42×20	Net	10	8	0
„ No. 2755	42+20	Net	11	8	0
„ No. 1703	52 20	Net	14	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	37×18	..	5	2	0
„ No. 229	42×18	..	5	10	0
„ No. 339	47×18	..	6	2	0
„ 1K/4K38",43"46"53×18Avg.			6	4	0
„ No. 95	58×20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	40×18	..	5	10	0
„ 86999	49×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 775	40×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 875	45×18	..	6	12	0
„ No. 975	50×18	..	7	4	0
„ No. 615	50×18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	58×20	..	7	10	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81 ..	„	..	4	9	0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021 ..	..	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T.B.	38×22	..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	..	5	8	6
„ No. 95950/97970					
„ Saraswati	33×18	..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/ 33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767	26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000 „	..	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38×22	..	8	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510× 5520	2 18	..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	10	0
JAPANESE CLOTHS—					
No. 666 Grey Shirtings	Net	..	13	4	0
„ 2500 „ „	„	..	20	8	0
„ 55000 Grey Shtgs	„	..	17	0	0
„ 5151 „ „	„	..	17	0	0
„ 3800 „ „	„	..	22	8	0
"C" Grey Sheetings	„	..	11	0	0
"9" Dragons	„	..	11	0	0
"Elephant' Drills	„	..	20	0	0
"Duck" Drills	„	..	16	4	0

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, June 13.

Since our last, our market has ruled very quiet at least in the beginning of the week, though in the later part signs are rather steady and hopeful. This may probably be due to steadiness in the Cotton market both here and in foreign markets, and also to the slight rise in the Japanese Exchange. Demand has been hitherto not showing any improvement, and as there is loss of confidence amongst the dealers consumers and all alike, buying is much restricted and in small lots only. Monsoon has been showing good signs, but it is very premature to speak anything about its course. Even if it proves satisfactory, it will take about two months for substantial buying to bring about.

English Yarns have remained very dull for ready deliveries and our dealers are losing heavily in some cases on account of cheap Japanese arrivals. Forward business is nil as Manchester is closed owing to Witsuntide Holidays.

Japanese Yarns have been slowly selling from stock and forward business during the week is much restricted as the capacity of the buyers is exhausted. Exchange has shown slight improvement at the close of the week nd if this course is maintained, prices might improve, and this will save dealers from heavy losses.

Indian Mills have continued to adopt firm attitude and they are quite unable to meet buyers owing to very steady prices of ready Cotton. Buyers on the otherhand, cannot increase their limits in view of uncertainty and continued slack demand. Business therefore is very small to report. China has also been quiet and no business has been done for that market during the week. The stocks of yarns in the Mills and with the dealers have been steadily decreasing and that is the only sign of encouragement to record. If therefore the demand shows any improvement and Monsoon shows a satisfactory start, there is no reason why improvement around may not be possible.

The general tone of our market is, therefore uncertain but outlook is hopeful.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay June 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	13	12	0
Apollo	13	10	0
Simplex	13	4	0
Shapoorji	13	2	0
Currimbhoy	13	8	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Edward Sassoon	..		
Apollo	..		
David	..		
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.			
Jacob (Seven stars)	14	8	0
Edward Sassoon ..	14	8	0
Apollo	14	10	0
Bradbury	14	10	0
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	14	10	0
Apollo	15	0	0
Swadeshi	16	0	0
Bradbury	15	4	0
Asur Virji	15	2	0
David (Flowerman) ..	15	4	0
David (Cockatoo) ..	15	4	0
Indo China	15	2	0
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	15	12	0
Currimbhoy	15	4	0
China	..		
Moon	15	2	0
Apollo	15	10	0
Dawn	..		
14 1/2			
Kilachand	16	10	0
Apollo	16	10	0
City	17	4	0
Colaba Land	17	4	0
Fazalbhai	..		
20's.			
Kilachand	18	4	0
Edward Sassoon	18	0	0
Elphinstone	17	4	0
Phoenix	..		
Dawn	..		

FLOUR ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, June 13.

	Wallace	Bombay	Union	Luxm
Superfine ..	18	17/8	17	..
House-hold	16/12	16	15/8	..
Export ..	16/8	15/8	15/4	..
Bazaar ..	..	..	..	..
Atta No. 3 ..	12/8	12/4	12	..
Bran, Coarse	0/14/6	0/14/0	0/14/0..	
Bran, Fine ..	0/15/0	0/15/0	0/15/0..	
Soji	18/8	18	17/8	..
Rawa ..	18	17/8	17/	..

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of Affairs as on 6th June 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25	00 000
Capital Paid up	5,62	50 000
Reserve	4,45	00 000
Public Deposits	18,25	18 000
Other Deposits	73,36	32 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inlandbills discounted and purchased per contra ..	4,00	00 000
Sindries	2,10	10 000
Rupees ..	1,07,79	11 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposit in London	£ 1,427,000
Advance in London	£ 444,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 1,086,300

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	10,59	.2 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,21	94 000
Loans	24,37	32 000
Cash Credits	38,14	84 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	12,71	21 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	20	13 000
Dead Stock	2,55	31 000
Sundries	101	09 000
Balances with other Banks ..	1,63	92 000
	92,44	48 000
Cash	75,34	63 000
Rupees	1,67,79	11 000

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, June 13.

Spot demand for cotton healds was fair, and the volume of business transacted was quite satisfactory. Large consignments of healds are arriving in the market, but the prices have shown no animation whatsoever. Home price kept firm at 24½ d. c.i.f. Bombay and seeds at 3 d. less 7½ per cent.

Slubbing and Roving Bobbins saw an increased demand from upcountry Mills, especially slubbings. Coastal firms had a very large spot enquiry and the prevailing scarcity has forced up the price to Rs. 8. Ring Rabbeth also kept firm at Rs. 11. Weft and Universal pirns had very little doing.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-12-3.
Reeds, Rs. 0-2-4.
Roller Cloth, 18 os. Ken. Rs. 3-12-0.
Scroll Bandings, Oldham, Rs. 1-6-0.
Tubular Bandings, Oldham, Rs. 2-6-0.
Ropes, Lambeth, Rs. 2-4-0.
Fillets, Emery, Rs. 0-3-3.
Sizing Flannel-twill-63", Rs. 3-14-0.
Slubbing tubes, Japan, Rs. 24-0-0.
Roving tubes, Rs. 22-8-0.
Pirns conical-5", Rs. 8-0-0.
Pirns, Universal, Rs. 7-0-0.
Pirns-Weft, Rs. 6-4-0.
Ring-Rabbeth 5" Enamel, Rs. 11-4-0.
Warper Bobbins, Rs. 74-0-0.
Bobby Harness, Rs. 22-12-0.
Card Cans Fibre, Rs. 2-14-0.
Sizing flannel-72", Rs. 4-8-0.

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, June 13.

There is considerable lethargy in Brown Sugar, lead, antimony, salt, alum of chrome and litharge. Demand is practically nil and buyers and indentors are few. Magnesium and zinc chloride on the other hand witnessed a booming inquiry, which is evidently due to the beginning of monsoon. Hydrosulphide soda and bleaching powder changed hands at Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 18-8-0 respectively.

The tone of the market, on the whole, is quiet and steady, and arrivals of parcels from Home are regular. Home offers verge more on the side of easier tendency.

The quotations are:—

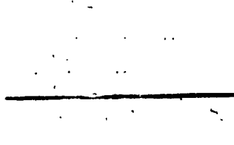
Epsom salt, Rs. 4-12-0.
Antimony salt, Rs. 6-2-3.
Acetate lead-white, Rs. 87-0-0.
Bleaching powder, Rs. 18-8-0.
Potassium chlorate, Rs. 0-3-3.
Caustic soda, Rs. 22-4-0.
Magnesium chloride, Rs. 4-4-0.
Dextrine, Rs. 20-4-0
Maize starch, American, Rs. 16-4-0.
Sodium sulphide, German, Rs. 45-0-0.
Acetic acid, glacial, Rs. 0-2-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-10-0.
Glauber salt, Rs. 4-0-0.
Acetate lead, brown, Rs. 87-0-0.
Bichromate potash, Rs. 42-0-0.
Hydrosulpide soda, Base, Rs. 54-0.
Zinc chloride, Rs. 24-4-0.
Litharge flake, Rs. 88-0-0.
Farina, Rs. 16-0-0.
Alum of chrome, Rs. 20-0-0.

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS

—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR	VIENNA PATTERN.	Size 10×10,10 keys, 3 Basses	2 Sets of Reeds Rs. 25 0
„ YXY	„ „ „	„ „ „ 4 „	„ „ 28 0
„ YGX	„ „ „	„ 11×12, 21 „ 8 „	4 „ „ 65 0
„ HGR	HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON.	Size 10×10	2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows „ 28 0
„ HEX	„ „	Size 11½×12, 3 Stops,	3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 35 0
„ UHR	„	CHROMATIC ACCORDEON.	9×12. 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 45 0
„ YDH	„	VIENNA CHROMATIC.	12×11, 21keys 12 Basses. 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 fold Bellows. „ 75 0



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Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Boy Scouts 10 Single Holes		Brass Band 10D/Holes	40 Reeds 3 12
20 Reeds	1 0	Double Anchor	28 „ 1 12
Marine Band „ „	1 8	Regulation 1s	28 „ 1 8
Trumpet Call „ „	1 8	Echo	14 28 „ 1 12
Star Vamper „ „	0 14	Diapason	16 32 „ 2 0
Virtuoso „ „	1 8	„ „	20 40 „ 2 12
Drum Major „ „	1 0	GOLIATH Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8	
Hohner Band „ „	1 8		

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"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

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India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd,

HEAD OFFICE:—

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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F.I.A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses,"

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P4, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA

SHARE BAZAR.

13th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395		395
Bombay Cotton ..	475		475
Bombay Dyeing ..	692 1/2-696 1/4-695		697 1/2-696 1/4
Century ..	367 1/2-365-367 1/2		366 1/4-367 1/2
Nagpur ..	472 1/2-477 1/2		481 1/4
Colaba ..	185-182 1/2		185-182 1/2
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230-232 1/2		232 1/2
Indore ex dvi. ..	372 1/2		373 3/4-375
Kohinoor ..	1050		1050
New Great ..	340-335		340 338 3/4
Pearl ex-divi. ..	505-502 1/2		506 1/4-508 3/4 507 1/2
Phoenix ..	442 1/2		461 1/4
Bharucha ..	190		195
Simplex ..	225-222 1/2		220
Swan ex-divi. ..	760		760
Swadeshi ..	537 1/2-532 1/2		536 1/4-537 1/2
Patni ..	305-315		315
Fazal ..	875-873 3/4		878 3/4-890-8871/2
Mathuradas ..	295		295
Tata Mill ..	190		190
Globe ..	42 1/2		42 1/2
Mysore ..	106 1/4		106 1/4
Madhavji ..	262 1/2		262 1/2
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540		540
Gokak ..	100		100
Edward Sassoon ..	190		185
Meyer Sassoon ..	132 1/2		132 1/2
Alcock ..	172 1/2		172 1/2
Bombay Burma Old ..	322 1/2		312 1/2
Bombay Elec Tram ..	95-10-96 1/4		96 1/4
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	70		72 1/2
Bundi Cement ..	9		9
Central E. Mining ..	24		25
Indian Cement ..	42 1/2		42 1/2
Katni Cement Ordy ..	..		..
Shivrajpur ..	..		..
Tata Sons Ordy. ..	22-9		23
Tata Steel Defd. ..	75-67 1/2-72 1/2		70

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B S "Dongola", with English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public lecture by Prof. N. C. Daroowala on "Literature and Culture", "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.(S.T.)

MONDAY, June 16.

Zarthoshtno Diso: (Parsi Holiday): Banks closed.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 14 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m
June 15 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 17m.
June 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
June 18 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Patriotic and Khadi-loving KAMALNATH, son of Dewram Govindji Thakur, died suddenly of pneumonia on the 10th instant at 3 a.m. Deeply mourned by his father and relatives.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

It is reported that telegraph wires between Agra and Calcutta are being disturbed by a storm.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Caledonia" arrived London on Thursday, the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

All vocal and music classes of this Vidyalaya (that were closed for summer vacation) will open from Monday, the 16th instant. Old students should attend the classes in time. New students are admitted from to-day.

FEAST OF ST. ANTHONY.

On Sunday (to-morrow) at 8-15 a.m. at the Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours at Sonapur, there will be a High Mass offered by the Sons of Mariaa (Goa) in honour of St. Anthony. Very Rev. Azarias Souza Menezes, Knight Commander, will preach on the occasion.

"BATTLE OF RAKSHASBHUVAN."

There will be a public lecture in the Central Hall of the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), when Mr. G. S. Sardesai of Baroda will speak on the "Battle of Rakshasbhuvan." All are cordially requested to attend.

RADIANT CLUB AMBULANCE DIVISION.

The weekly drill practices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Division will resume from the 15th instant after the summer vacation of the Division. All the members are requested to be present and punctual.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend. The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. B. P. Mete at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, near Santa Cruz. Both the classes are open to the public.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th June to 6 a.m. of the 13th idem:—

Small-pox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 86. Total mortality this day last year 90.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, will be held at Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha's house, "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt the report of the Provisional Managing Committee up to 31st May, 1924, and the audited statements of accounts for the period ending 31st December 1923, and to elect a Managing Committee for the year 1924-1926, and an honorary auditor for the next year.

SHRI SANATAN VAIDIK DHARMO-DHARINI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, a public meeting will be held at the Bhimji Raoji's house, in the premises of Arya Vedacharya Vaidyaraj Shriman Balashankar Bavabhai Achalji at the Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when all the Sanatanis are cordially invited to attend the meeting and the following subjects may be discussed in this assembly:—

(1) To consider about the protection of the Sanatan Dharma. (2) And to hold a Provincial Sanatan Dharma Sanrakshak Parishad and the other works which may be proposed by the President.

VADANAGARA NAGAR MANDAL.

The Secretary of the Vadanagara Nagar Mandal (Pannalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay) will receive on or before the 30th June applications for loans, scholarships and prizes. Loans are given for study in colleges; scholarships are awarded to students up to Matric standard. Applications should be from Vadanagara Nagar Brahmin or Grahastha, and should be on printed forms which are given free. N. R. Jhala cup is to be given to any members of the caste standing highest in the last B.A. Examination. Sarabhai prize will be given to a similar candidate standing highest in the last Matric or School-leaving Examinations.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MILL-OWNER DISMISSED AS UNSUSTAINABLE.

In August last, Mr. Mukundlal Bansilal, proprietor of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, was prosecuted for obstructing the Cotton Excise Inspector, Mr. C. P. Shah. Defence produced books of accounts to prove that there was enmity between him and the Inspector on account of his compelling the latter to pay the price of the silk goods purchased by him from the Mills. The Inspector denied both the purchase and the payment which led the Presidency Magistrate to look upon the entry in one of those books with suspicion and to file a complaint against the mill-owner for fabrication of books.

An investigation into the books was held and the District Magistrate of Poona has, after considering the evidence available, dismissed the complaint as unsustainable.

ANNIVERSARY OP PROPHET ZOROASTER.

The anniversary of the passing away of Spitaman Zarthustra, the Prophet of ancient Persia, falls on Monday next. Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsis will celebrate the event by holding two public gatherings at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall as noted below:—

On Sunday at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. D. N. Patel will give an organ recital on "Life and Legend of Zarthustra" when Naeb Dastur R. E. Sanjana will preside.

On Monday at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Ervay R. D. Dastur Meherjirana, Mr. Byramgor Anklesaria, and Mr. F. K. Batliwala will deliver short lectures on "Life of Zoroaster" followed by sacred music and songs, etc. Mr. Khurshetji Cowasji Suntoke, Vakil, will preside.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR BREACH OF TRUST.

Indicted with the offence of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 768-7-0, the accused, Tyeballi Mahomed Ali, while not denying his guilt confessed to having lost Rs 300 on his way to Bombay from Kolhapur suggesting by implication that he would have returned the money were he not the victim of fate.

The charge was made by Sergeant Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate. The prosecution case was to the effect that the accused was engaged by the complainant, Alibhai Kamar Alli, a stove merchant, as his manager on Rs. 50 per month and that in his absence between the 23rd February and 20th March the accused helped himself to the sale-proceeds and collections made on behalf of the complainant and disappeared. He was arrested on the 8th May.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL FALLS.

On Thursday at about 10 a.m., Kandiba Nana, a labourer, was wiring on a pole along with some labourers in Union Flour Mill situate at Chinchpokli, when having lost his balance he fell down on a stone. He fractured his skull and died on the spot.

At the Coroner's inquest on Friday the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

On Friday morning at about eight o'clock an aged Mahomedan fell down from a height of 50 feet from the second floor of a building called Aga Khan's Chawl at Imamwada. He died instantaneously. He was suffering from fits.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Bhimji Madhavji, a cloth merchant having his shop at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road, reports to the police that on the evening of the 11th instant he locked the door of his shop and went home. At 8 a.m. next day when he opened the door, he found the articles in the shop scattered about. He subsequently discovered that some one had effected an entrance through a ventilator. On examining the shop he found miscellaneous silk articles and clothes collectively valued at Rs. 1,160 missing.

Vanmali Ramji, a cloth merchant having his shop at Shamset Street, Mandvi, reports to the police that at about 10 p.m. on the 9th instant he locked the door of his shop and went home. On opening the shop at 8-30 a.m. the following day he found the articles scattered about. On examining the shop he found that the back door of the shop was drilled and opened by breaking the lock which was put on from inside and also two bars of a window were bent and an entrance was effected. He subsequently discovered that some silver articles, money, cotton and silk clothes collectively valued at Rs. 1,519-5-0 were missing.

HOSHIARPUR ARYA SAMAJISTS' PROTEST.

The following resolutions were passed by the Arya Samaj, Hoshiarpur, in its special meeting of 9th instant, writes a correspondent, from Hoshiarpur.

The Arya Samaj, Hoshiarpur, in a special meeting of its, respectfully but emphatically protest against the uncalled for, and unjust remarks of Mahatma Gandhi, on the Vedas, the Satyarth Prakash, the Arya Samaj, and its revered founder Maharshi Daya Nand Saraswati.

Mahatma Gandhi may be asked either to withdraw his remarks or substantiate them with facts.

BROADCASTING IN BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, June 13.

The following programme of Music by Grand Hotel Orchestra followed by the news of the day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Saturday) at 6-40 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

March, Silver Sleigh Bells, Ernest; Fox-Trot, Chili Bom Bom, Friend; Selection, The Beauty Prize, Kern; Ballad, The Immortal Choir, Lotter; Valse, Nights of Joy, Marchant; Intermezzo, Romish Eves, Gruenwald; Selection, La Traviata, Verdi; Song (Cornet Solo), "Good-bye", Paolo Tosti; God Save the King.

"HOMAGE TO GOPINATH SAHA"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With due deference to the organisers of the Serajgunj Provincial Conference. I cannot but state that the resolution in respect of Gopinath Saha was most regrettable and reprehensible. Here is the text:—

"While adhering to the policy of non-violence, this conference pays its respectful homage to the patriotism of Gopinath Saha who suffered capital punishment in connection with Mr. Dey's murder."

Now, sir, in the first place—

1. Non-violence is the first *principle* and *not merely* the *policy* of all true Congressmen.

2. Secondly how can non-violent Non-co-operators pay respectful homage to one, who has murdered an Englishman (whether guilty or innocent)?

3. If object is everything and means to attain it is nothing—then there is co-operation with evil—with violence and that is not non-violent Non-co-operation.

4. If Gopinath Saha's action is to be so appraised, what could be said of Mr. X, who hammers and robs Y with the object of giving the spoils to the National Fund?

5. And will not such a dangerous attitude of mind lead younger men to employ violent means to settle communal or inter-communal matters? Sir, if India is to rise and to be free early, let her follow non-violence completely.—Yours etc.,

PARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.—The stage production of "Chu Chin Chow" was one of the biggest theatrical successes of a generation. It ran for over five years at His Majesty's Theatre in London and for over four years in New York. The cinema version featuring Betty Blythe and Herbert Langley at the Excelsior Theatre promises also to be a big success. There is of course much in the stage production that cannot be transferred to the screen, the colour and the music, for instance, but in spite of that the luxuriance of the film as such as almost to be bewildering in its effects, and the succession of elaborate scenes provides many remarkable contrasts.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—A story filled with an endless amount of action and suspense and said to be one of the most dramatic ever presented by D. W. Griffith, is that which is released at the Empire—"The Love Flower." It is a dramatic tale which has to do with the life of Stella Bevan, whose father is "up against things." He returns home from an undeserved prison sentence to find that he is a social outcaste, to find that his wife is unfaithful, to find that all hands are against him—all hands except that of his daughter, who shows a self-sacrifice such as not one woman in ten thousand would be capable of. Father and daughter fly to a desert isle in the Pacific, but not before the former has killed the man with whom his wife was associated, and there the theme is developed in a manner which sustains the interest throughout, with intricate complications that add materially to the interest. Minute attention has been paid to the production of the film, and it is claimed for it comes well up to the Griffith standard.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—Very popular at the Empress as well as at the Excelsior (where it has been shown during the past week) will be Dicken's "Tale of Two Cities." It is a wonderful production in which the atmosphere of the book has been transferred to the screen in a very faithful way. At the Excelsior it has been one of the best atronised films of the year; at the Empress it ought to draw houses just as large.

* * * *

GLOBE CINEMA.—"Haunted Valley", Ruth Roland's new Pathe serial, is from the prolific pen of Frank Leon Smith, who has written innumerable photoplays for Pathe. He has given thrills and suspense that every audience will revel in. The story deals with the exploits of Ruth Ranger, last of an honoured family and head of Ranger, Inc., construction engineers. She is owner of a tract of land known as "Haunted Valley"—a tract that she considers worthless, but which actually contains fabulous wealth Henry Mellinson, whom she considers her friend, but who is really an enemy, lends her a million dollars to prevent Ranger Inc. from failure. If the money is not paid back by a certain time, Ruth must forfeit the valley and also marry Mellinson. Consequently the latter puts every obstacle possible in the way of the girl, but aided by Craig, a young man of mystery, she fights against these intrigues with zest and fury.

A splendid cast of players have been assembled to assist Ruth in the action of the fifteen thrillisodes. Jack Daugherty is the dashing hero, and Larry Steers is seen as the villain. Eulalie Jensen plays the woman of mystery in love with the villain, and Edouard Trebol contributes a splendid "Kid" role. Other prominent parts are in the capable hands of Francis Ford, Aaron Edwards, William Ryno, Noble Johnson and others.

The first three episodes will be shown tonight at the Globe Theatre. In the very first bit of footage, Ruth Roland barely escapes with her life when a dynamite explosion blows up a large water pipe and streams of water rush forth. A perilous trip through "Haunted Valley" is undertaken by Ruth, with her enemies in the mysterious control room causing innumerable explosions to follow in the wake of her car. Besides thrills there is plenty of mystery and intrigue that will make everyone cry for more.

* * * *

WEST END CINEMA.—The English libel law of "the greater the truth, the greater the libel" would put a tremendous cramp in the style of the average American newspaper reporter, especially Gladys Walton, in the latest Universal attraction, "The Wild Party", coming to the West End Cinema to-night and this week.

When an American reporter writes a story about a minister running away with the wife of the corner grocer, all his paper has to consider is the correct statement of the facts in the case. "If it's true it isn't libelous. But it must be accurate!"

Before Herbert Blache began the filming of "The Wild Party" he made a careful study of the libel laws relating to the publication of news involving to the slightest degree any angle which might be construed as libelous.

For one of the big punches in the picture hinges on this point. A sensational news story had stimulated street sales and a girl reporter was considerably elated over the "scoop" which she had put over on the rival papers. Then the bombshell burst.

A libel action to the extent of dollars 100,000 was filed against the newspaper which had printed the story. Only part of the story was right.

"The Wild Party" was written especially for Miss Walton by Marion Orth of the Universal scenario department and the continuity, or working script, was written by Hugh Hoffman.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

In jute shares Howrah and Clive opened somewhat easier owing to profit taking and there was less buying support of bulls. Northbrook and Empire met with some demand and the heavy priced stocks had more buyers than sellers. Towards the close rates reacted. In coals Jainty West had some enquiry at current rates while Gopalichuck and Union were a shade weaker. Damagurria was unobtainable under an advance of nearly three points over the last quotation. Teas were in moderate demand at firm prices. Rajabari, New Terai and Tezpore were good features. In miscellaneous only a small business was recorded. Government securities are steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68/5, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 99/10.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1432/8.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 66/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 21, Kesoram 4/2.

Jutes:—Alliance 486, Auckland 201/8, Baili 191, Barnagore 149, Birla 3/4, Cheviot 237/8, Clive 34/4, Dalhousie 366, Delta 484/8, Empire 51/4, Fort Gloster 804, Fort William 290, Hooghly ord 69, Howrah 40/10.

Jutes:—Hukumchand ord 10/6, Kamarhatty 520, Kankinarrah 415, Kelvin 765, Kinnison and Kinnison 805, Lawrence 508, Lansdowne 273, Lothian 409/8, New Central 510, Northbrook 50/8, Nuddea 40/8, Orient 183/8, Reliance 54/12, Standard 371, Union 490/8.

Coals:—Sokaro and Ramgur 37/12, Damagurria 13/4, Gopalichuck 13/14, Jainty West 6/6, Neetcoria annas 13, North-West fully paid 54, Sudamdih 2/3, Talcher 7/8, Union 21/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/8, Indian Standard Wagon pref 20/8, B I Corporation ord 4/8, Fairbairn Lawson 7/2, Midnapore Zemindary 106.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 31, Darjeeling Tea and Chinchona pref 201/8, Eastern Cachar 136, Gielle 23/12, Jutlibari 17/12, Kalacherra 99, Loobah fully paid 12/14, Nambarnadi 12, New Terai 19/2, Orang 6/4, Rajabari 135, Singell 78, Tezpore 10.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and thirty-one thirtysecond pence.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS

IST CLASS.

S V Jakatdar, H V Kapadi, S B Athalye V G Tamhane, Y B Varde, I M A Menezes B F Chacha, A H Desai, A F Hamdani, G T Vazirani, K R Deshpande, R V Hirekerur, M J Desai, M J Gazdar, S B Chandiramani, M B Dave, N D Karkhanis, W Saldana, R P Shah, S G Patwardhan, V M Bedekar, T G Kulkarni, K R Palande,

IIND CLASS.

S S Bhandarkar, M V Desai, B R Kembhavi, S R Nilkanth, M K Wagle, N S Agashe, V N Anjaria, P S Kamat, R V Mahajan, A R Mankodi, R P Pandit, H C Pandya, J M Pandya, V K Patwardhan, V S Raval, G V Shah, D H Trivedi, J C Trivedi, K B Virkar, M T Gulrajani, N G Kharod, S G Shaikh, D L Bhalerao, G R S Kehar, I S Khatri, N G Munshi, F S Darasha, S S Dubash, M P Kapadia, J G Paranjpe, B I Sargon, S G Cupbale, M R Fenivala, R K Marzban, T H Nariman, S R S Pandit, G A Vaidya, P N Mendonca, J M Desai, S E Sidhva, G R Kokil, M K Desai, C U Patel, B S Koimattur, S G Bhave, B J Gokhale, R A Marathe, K G Pandit, G V Budhkar., K R Dikshit, A S Gadre, G S Gandhye, A B Mohile, D S Pangu, J A Joshi, D R Mankad, N S Kamlapur, R B Potdar, M A Hameed, M H M Qazi, B S Salim, N K Gharpure, M H Abdulla, E A Contractor, B G Desai, B L Desai, C R Desai, K T Desai, N S Desai, N A Desai, K M Despande, S U Doshi, P Furtado, D D Gandevia, M H Gandhi, R S Gosavi, K J Khandalawala, L M Khatau, G G Mahadevia, H R Mehervaid, M R Mehervaid, D D Mehta, J. Natarajan, M K Ratnaparkhi, N P Samant, M B Samarth, K T Sheth, G V Shroff, B U Shukla, B M Sidhaye, G A Taraporewala, R R Thakur J M Bhatt, R D Desai, M K Parikh, N M Parikh, R G Samant, N C Vakil, R D Barve, R B Bhurke, V S Gupte, K G Jamkhandi, B S Kalelkar, G T Kulkarni, R G Bhatwadekar, S S Chavali, M J Dave, P S Gazdar, S K Gokhale, C D Gumaste, B E Kudrimoti, S V Malushte, S M Mehta, S G Nadkarni, S A Paranjpe, M R Rana, S B Savanur, K D Shingrani, V A Shukla, C H Sur K R Karandikar, M H Apte, C N Bapat, K G Datar, G V Deolalkar, D S Gadgil, R R Godbole, S A Gopujkar, M K Jambagi, J S Misar, L R Raddi, V P Sathaye, B V Tikekar, B R Bopardikar V V Gandhe, D K Kelkar, G R Mate, N V Patankar, D V Shaligram, D G Yerawdekar, V A Athani, S C Nandimath, M Allahbaksh, B D Belvi, U K Bhavikatti, V S Chitale, R N Chivate, P V Deolalkar, A S Deshpande, V B Deshpande KG Ghate, MT Karki, BJ Khambete, K K Kshirsagar B A Mahishi, A B Mithare, A G Pathan, B N Pol, V H Date, B D Gokhale, S K Padhey.

PASS CLASS.

V V Bapat, G K Betgeri, S R Chaugule, K H Desai, L R Durg, P T Gupte, D K Jayawant, V G Kashikar, M D Pai, N K. Shelat, B R Bhagwat, R J Bhagwat, B M Parlikar, M V Patwardhan, S B Anvekar, P S Bhavalkar, A G Desai, D R Deshpande, P N Dewoolkar, R G Dholakia, R R Gurjar, D G Hosangadi, J T Khared, N B Mutgikar, D M Nadgir, N M Bhagalia, A R Mehta, M K Pathan, K K Rupani, N B Cardmaster, J K Cheezgar, B B Kadri, J J Gargatia, U S Khan, A A Kittur, R T Mirchandani, M S Patil, G E A Shaikh, H N Writer, K J Bharda, M V Kamat, D K Lalkaka, B K Laud, Leticia Pereira, H N Contractor, R D Cooper, N M Dadarkar, P V Gupte, N G Karkare, S F Keukare, H M Khakhar, J I Kikani, S H Limaye, J J Mody, N C Warden, E E Joseph, A D'Souza, S D'Souza, H A Kirtane, R K Jayakar, M J Bhatt, K B Modi, D P Trivedi, D A Vakil, B M Moemansi, S B Ambekar, S D Chandhari, B R Gholap, P Y Godambe, V G Joshi, V H Kulkarni, C A Mundle, C Y Ponkshe, Y V Mulay, S V Phadke, V R Bhide, V G Hasemnis, V P Nene, G R Patwardhan, B J M Atmaram, G N Dave, P C Majmudar, C C Mehta, R C Kulkarni, C V Advani, J V Antony, H B Bhagat, D H Chudasama, E B Contractor, B P Dave, M R Desai, R D Desai, R P Desai, S A Deshpande, R Dongre, J Doshi, V R Gupte, E J Jhirad, M D Joshi, D V Kelkar, H M Mulchandani, R V Pandit, B D Parikh, N B Parikh, H V Patel, A G Rajbhara, G J Samant, R V Samant, B O Sanghavi, P P Sarwate, V S Talpade, P S Thakore, B T Wagh, G H Aher K R Ambegaokar, J G Dalvi, P P Davierwala, D C Desai, D J Desai, H G Desai M K Desai, I M Dhalayet, H G Gharpure, S R Ginwala, V N Gode, R Y Gupte, R N Hate, P H Jokhakar, D K Khandke, P B Kotak, Y B Kulkarni, N M Marfatia, R S Marvadi, C E L Nadam, L N Naik, M P Parikh, K K Pavri, T S Pawar, Y S Pinge, P H Rathod, J D Saunsatri, C M Shah, K C Shah, V K Sheth, M H N Syed, A H Talati, L N Tapaswi, V B Thakare, C D Wagle, S V Apte, D G Dandekar, P N Dikshit, A A Mandgi, Y S Pandit, H P Parikh, H D Patel, V R Sant, R C Shah, P N Shukla, R N Vani, M R Patil, D D Sabnis, K H Vaishampayan, N G Abhyankar, A V Angadi, D Bhat, B B Bhatt, A Y Chaubal, D R Dotivala, Q A Jatoi, R A Joshi, D D Kenjale, M V Khare, G D Kulkarni, D J Limaye, G J Limaye, N K Manoli, L S Vernekar, A G Wagholkar, V B Walvekar, G G Bhat, B K Nanavati, V N Nanavati, V N Gokhale, B L Lathite, A D Mufti, V M Parulekar, R J Sidhaye, C S Kodkani, V B Purandare, A J Rayanavar, D D Paithankar, J K Soonavala, S C Dixit, K V Karnik, M H Langrana, L D Tippanwawala, N S Deshpande, G V Godkhindi, S V Kulkarni, N K Sevekari, V R Baingurkar, P N Baji, A B Dharmadhikari, V P Gunjikar, B N Joglekar, N S Joshi, N T Kulkarni, S S Kulkarni, R R Math, B A Pawar, D R Phadke, B M Girji, H S Gokhale, N R Gokhale, M B Inamati, K B Inamdar, S S Jahagirdar D K Jakatkatti, B N Jakkal, M H H Jamadar, SG Jatkar, V K Joglekar, S Z Kale, W P Kulkarni, V S Lukmath, D B Mahajan, R S Mahantshetty, P S Malimath Madhav G Namjoshi, Moreshwan G. Namjoshi, V B. Narayanpothkar V B Patil, V P Patil, M K Pitre, S C Ramekar, V R Rane, G S Sajjan, S S Saptpute, D K Shah, A J Sukthankar, S R Umbarje, C K Bhavsar, S S Gunari, H R Inamdar, V K Joshi, A E Kale, J D De Kale, M G Karmarkar, P V Kelur, D R Kshatriya, K A Powar, S V Rege, G S Shrikhande, V R Amrite, V K Bagal, G V Hiremath, V P Kittur, V S Kulkarni, G R Misal, H G Mudkavi, S N Pitkar, N K Ponkshe, V C Yagati, N G Aranke, N B Huprikar, V V Karandikar, H C Kulkarni R G Paranjpe, R S Purohit, V T Shiralkar, M G Ghare, V G Joshi, R L Khare, N R Bande, N G Buch, C R Dave, S G Pradhan, A S Vyas, K G Patel, J S Bharani, J C Buch, C P Desai, C K Inamdar, G D Judeja, S D Kinarivala, G G Parekh, N C Parikh, T G Parmar, M J Shah, K V Sheth, N O Sheth, C S Shukla, S L Vyas, C C Dave, G L Bhatia, A W Musavi, G J Bhavnani, D K Bhojwani, M A Chandiramani, S P Kernani, R L Makhijani, G S Ansari.

S S Tallur, M T Chaudhari, K A Patil, S M Phadke, P N Kulkarni, S G Naik, B S Dingare, D J Gokhale, N N Gujar, K M Khare, N S Shrikhande, C N Aphale, R G Joshi, R G Kuber, R W Kulkarni, S B Nijsure, B D Rane, S B Gajendragad, B T Kulkarni, M B Desai, Ghulam Ali P P Gokhale, N M Hungund, J C Karve, G V Kulkarni, B G Mugali, G L Naik, S S Navare, D G Parab, M D Patel, Y S Sathe, M S Shah, T M Shah, D V Tamhankar, G M Vaidya, S M Aukalkoti, R T Bagade, B B Belapur, A S Bettigeri, S B Bhagwat, M G Charjan, V R Dandekar, G B Desai, D R Deshpande, G T Deshpande W K Deshpande, V T Deulgaonkar, G N Garud

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Pandit Keshav Gopal (Wilson College).

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship Armand Menezes (St. Xaviers).

The James Taylor Prize.—To Manilal Desai (Wilson College).

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Shanker b Athalye (Elphinstone College).

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Ratilal P. Shah (Fergusson College).

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Samant Nilkanth Pandurang (Wilson).

The Perozshaw Merwanji Jijibhai Scholarship.—Divided between B. F. Chacha (St Xaviers) and A. H. Desai (Wilson).

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship.—S. B. Athalye (Elphinstone).

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Foley Scholarship (in Arts).—N. D. Karkhanis (Fergusson).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER AND MR. JHABWALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am constrained to seek the hospitality of your columns in defence of my reputation which is involved in a work of public character and I hope for the rights of the people as you stand you will please allow me the same. When on Thursday last the question of the licensing of barbers in Bombay came off before the Corporation the Commissioner sheltered behind the privilege allowed to him indulged in all sorts of unjustifiable allegations against me. Though my esteemed friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, made an heroic defence in my behalf, yet I owe to the public a little explanation as will the Commissioner insinuated the belief that I was working on behalf of a fallen class of people with selfish ends in view or more clearly I was pecuniarily helped by the men. I repudiate the charge in emphatic terms and for his enlightenment I assert that I have sacrificed my best time of youth, energy and even money in the service of the fallen masses of our land. To serve the poor, to see that they live the life of honest, helpful human beings and to elevate their position so that they might see a day of joy and happiness is the principal mission of my life. I make my humble living from another source which being too barren for ordinary support of life demands of me my whole time and energy. Yet I thank God, unlike many heartless men, I have a heart to feel and a passion for self-sacrifice. This knowledge the various poor of the town possess and I have at anytime of day and night offered them my humble service in my own way.

Again, I do not stand for service of mere class interests but I stand for a larger principle of service of mankind. One of my objects in refusing the license was to teach the lower masses the principle of self dependence which alone is the way to Swarajya: while another was to serve public good for with the enforcement of the license the Barbers will raise up their charges by 50 per cent and where is the public to pay from in these dire times when prices of all things are climbing up? What about the small wage-earners who cannot now permit any addition to their expenses? I challenge the Municipal Commissioner and as a matter of that any citizen of Bombay to produce but one instance in which I served at any time my selfish motive while serving the poor. Thousands of oppressed beings for whom fight is put up will bear testimony to the purity of my purpose.

Those whose minds and hearts are saturated with Swarthe i.e. personal good, can never hear the Voice of Paramarthe i.e. self-sacrifice or others good much less hear to see it practised by a man of humble means like me who can afford to practice it.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA.

"MUNICIPAL CEMENT CONTRACTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please permit me to point out that the statement made by you to-day in one of your "Notes of the Day" that the Municipal Corporation benefited last year by its cement contract is not correct.

The average market price of Indian cement in 1923 was about Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per ton F. O. R. Works. The average price paid by the Municipality in 1923 under its contract was, it would appear, at least Rs. 10 per ton more than the average market price.

Of course we all know that the price at present paid by the Municipality for cement under its contract is about 100 per cent. more than the present market price.

I should also like to point out that the Municipal Corporation is buying large quantities of cement from the Cement Companies in question at high prices which, according to the advice of its own solicitors, it is not bound to buy. It is, therefore, not a question as you suggest, of finducing the 4 Cement Companies to give up their legal rights under the contract but for the Municipality to insist upon its own legal rights in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

A RATEPAYER.

Bombay, June 12.

POLICE P OMPTITUDE,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the second instant, you published a complaint raised by me under the heading of "Harassment by the Police," regarding crowds gathering in front of auction shops situated along the Girgaum Road. It seems that this matter received immediate attention of the Police, as it was reported in the papers during the last week, that the owner of a shop situated near Thakordwar was prosecuted for causing obstruction to the traffic, and was fined Rs. 15 by the Magistrate. I am glad to note the prompt action taken by the Police in this matter, and it evidently proves the influence of "The Bombay Chronicle," which has always been in the fore front to vent the grievances of the people, and thanks are evidently due to you, especially of those people, who have to pass along this crowded locality.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, June 13.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

WEST YORKS "B" (Thompson 3)
COLABA UNITED 0

The second division fixture on the list between the second string of the [illegible] and the Colaba United produced [illegible] on Thursday evening, when the [illegible] won by three goals to nil. A difference of goals is hardly a fair index of the game as the United men could claim a large share of the attacking operations. The exhibition of the barefooted XI was undoubtedly better than that of the Hindu Gymkhana who suffered a miserable defeat at the hands of the Yorks. The Hindu side might defend themselves with an argument about their goalie, but the Colaba team were under the same difficulty. The opening reverse, Yorks scoring through Thompson's soft shot soon after the kick-off in no way daunted their efforts and the first thirty minutes were full of dashes and clever passings. The ball travelled up and down and the barefooted forwards showed some tricky play. The Military defence was in danger several times and by the merest chance the Yorks goalie averted a goal when Bajee sent a hot shot.

The Uniteds were expected to equalise in the second half for they had shown every sign of scoring in the closing stages of the initial moiety. The Colaba inside forwards were aggressive, but in less than ten minutes their efforts cooled down and the Yorks were masters of the play. After persistent [illegible] son netted two goals and till the [illegible] Colaba forwards were unable to [illegible] opening.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Ardley; Smith [illegible] Cadet, J. Clark and Davison; Oakes, Moore, Thompson, Taylor and Swaine.

Colaba United:—Luxman; Kishen and Balwant; Baljia, Mahomed and Adam; Bajee, Ramjee, Dadoo, Ayyar and Babu.

Referee:—Mr. Cummings.

TO-DAY.

Cooperage—B. B. R. F. A. vs. Staff.
Colaba—Y. M. C. A. "B" vs. G. I. P. Ambulance Blacks.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, June 12.

The following are the closing cricket scores for the second day. The rain again interfered with the play everywhere.

Lancashire made 84 for 2 against Middlesex.

Warwick made 139 against Yorkshire. Smith made 57, Kilner taking 6 for 49. Yorkshire made 120 for 3 Sutcliffe making 64.

Sussex made 154 against Notts, Gould scoring 51. Notts made 120. Sussex in their second innings made 62 for 5.

Worcester made 115 against Gloucester. Parker taking 5 for 50 and Mills 4 for 37. Gloucester made 111 Preece taking 5 for 39. Worcester in the second innings made 70 for 3.

The following matches were not played owing to rain:—

Leicester vs. Surrey.
Somerset vs. Essex.
Northampton vs. Hampshire.—Reuter.

OXFORD VS. S. AFRICANS.

LONDON, June 12.

At Oxford the wicket was saturated. It was hoped to start play at four o'clock but more rain fell and the match between Oxford University and South Africans had to be abandoned.—Reuter.

THOUSAND GUINEAS PROFESSIONAL TOURNEY

LONDON, June 12.

Glenoagle.—A feature of the first day's play in the "Glasgow Herald" A Thousand Guineas Professional Tournament in which thirty-two professionals are competing was the defeat in the second round of the British Open Champion Havers by the American Jim Barnes by 2 and 1. Barnes who is here for Open Championship and who was very cautious was outdriven by Havres but the former's studious short game was the chief factor in his victory. Ray, Duncan, Mitchell, the Spaniard Debatorre and the Parisian Aubrey Boomer were also among the last eight.—Reuter.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR ASSN.

The Joint Secretary, Labour Association, Jamshedpur wires:—

In the general council meeting of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur held on the 11th instant it was resolved to issue a correction slip to their pamphlet named "Appeal to the members of the Indian legislature and the public" embodying the following. We regret that the statements in Clause 15 at page 17 of our pamphlet are somewhat exaggerated as regards the present condition and gives a picture which is overdrawn. In the interests of truth they should be withdrawn and replaced by an acknowledgment of the efforts that are being made particularly by the special officers of the police deputed for the purpose and a request to continue the same. Regarding clause 14 page 15 we are informed that Mr. Sawday has had no magesterial power for sometime past.

"FIRE IN A MILL,"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an information appearing on page 5 of your today's paper under the heading of "Fire in a Mill" where it is mentioned in the last lines that the Agents of the Jivraj Baloo Mills are "Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee and Co." which is not a fact but the correct name of the Agents' firm of the said Mill Company is Messrs. "Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and Co." in which firm both the members of "Mr. Abdoolabhoy Laljee" and "Joomabhoy Laljee" families are interested. I shall, therefore, thank you if you will correct the said error by publishing the true facts in your esteemed paper at your earliest convenience. Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

IBRAHIM FAZALBHOY
JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1924.

THE HONOUR OF THE ARABS.

In the articles which we have written on the Arab question—and they are many—we have always ridiculed the idea, which some people apparently still hold, that the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Ottoman Empire, as a whole, conspired against that empire with the British Government, and so are guilty of the terrible acts of injustice which have been done to the Islamic world as a result of England's victory over the Turks. That idea was fostered by Great Britain's wartime propaganda, which was interested to depict the Arabic-speaking subjects of the Ottoman Empire as eagerly desiring liberation from the Turkish yoke; no such desire was generally manifest; all that the Arabic-speaking subjects asked for being that justice should be done to them in respect of local autonomy and proper representation of their wishes in the counsels of the Empire. The heroic part played by the multitude of Arab soldiers in the Ottoman army during the war, the "roll of honour" of the Arab troops, is in itself sufficient refutation of the charge which has been falsely brought against the Arabic-speaking peoples. That certain—a mere handful—of their leading men succumbed to the temptation of the bribes and promises held out to them—promises, the so-called fulfilment of which has proved but Dead Sea fruit to the recipients and has brought upon the Arabic-speaking peoples, as a whole, a servitude more irksome far than was the occasional arrogance of Turkish officials—cannot be counted as the crime of peoples of whom the vast majority were as loyal to the Muslim Empire as the Turks themselves, and upon whom the burden of the war fell even more heavily than upon the Turks. They fought for the defence of the Ottoman Empire until they were overcome by overwhelmingly superior forces and until the British were actually in possession of their countries. Many thousands of them went on fighting till the Armistic. If when the British were actually in the possession of an Arabic-speaking country, the people in that country were a little glad to hear the proclamation that it was the intention of the conquerors not to retain possession of the country but to give it independence, who can blame them? It was only natural.

When they found that they had been deceived the Arabic-speaking peoples in all the "mandated" territories of the former Ottoman Empire expressed abhorrence of the foreign yoke courageously and openly. In Syria and Mesopotamia they fought against it with inferior weapons till they were completely overcome—in Syria by poison gas, in Mesopotamia by bombs from aeroplanes. What more could they have done to show their opposition to non-Muslim occupation of the Muslim Holy Land?

Now that some people in India have been abusing all the Arabic-speaking peoples of the late Ottoman Empire, calling them traitors to Islam and calumniating them in other ways, and now that the diatribes of certain Indian Muslim papers have been translated into the Arabic press, the Arabic-speaking peoples naturally ask what the Indian Muslims have done, to warrant them in condemnation of the Arab Muslims. It is they who have connived at and assisted the advance of British outposts up the Persian Gulf, the virtual occupation of Koweit and all the other steps which rendered possible the conquest of Mesopotamia. It was they who provided the troops and the material used in the conquest of Mesopotamia, Palestine and Syria. It was they who fought against the Muslim Empire, which the majority of the Arabic-speaking peoples of those countries loyally defended. By what right then can Indian Muslims call the Arab Muslims traitors to Islam? The accusations against Indian Muslims are not altogether true; but neither are the allegations true which some Indian Muslims bring against the Arab nation as a whole. The Indian Muslims were deceived by official promises, all but a few of them; some of the Arabs were deceived in like manner. They are in the same boat; and if the Indian Muslims are now seeking to retrieve their error and restore the honour of Islam so are the Arab Muslims. Let Muslims cease abusing one another where all are open to the same reproach, and let them vie as brothers in their efforts to repair the mischief they have wrought in error. The honour of the Arabs is the honour of Islam.

THE TAXATION ENQUIRY.

As we have pointed out on previous occasions, there cannot be a greater travesty of a public committee of inquiry than the one now appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the incidence of the tax-burdens of the country. We understand that the Government have themselves felt the utter absurdity of a Committee described as a body of experts, of which not a single member can pretend to any expert knowledge of the points at issue the settlement of which will affect the well-being of the country for a generation or more. The secret history of the manoeuvring for appointment to this Committee will make a most interesting reading, when it is published, though we doubt if it would ever prove creditable to Government. But, perhaps, it is not even now too late to mend. A non-official member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a resolution to broaden the basis of the Committee, and meanwhile to suspend its operations. Will the Government accept the olive branch thus held out, and save themselves from the inevitable disaster of the present Committee being allowed to rush to its unavoidable mess? The evil has not yet begun to germinate. There is time to retrace the false step by suspending a Committee which has not yet begun to function, and which is not to function till October, after the Assembly resolution has been voted upon. We would be among the first to support the necessity of an economic investigation. But we would not countenance in the least that such an investigation should be conducted by any but the admittedly qualified men, who have given ample proof of their knowledge and capacity in that behalf. No considerations of provincial susceptibilities, no regard for racial prejudices, no thought of British "prestige" should be allowed to dictate in the selection of such a Committee, if the economic inquiry is to be thorough and honest as well as all-sided. We would not be invidious and individualise; but we may say India has a sufficient number of good economists for the Government not to go a-hunting on alien grounds, if only they abandon their old time prejudices and cease penalising distinguished men for opinions untasteful to them.

UNDERGROUND WATER IN INDIA.

A paper recently read in London by Sir Alfred Chatterton on the possibilities of underground water-supply in this country and its utilisation for agricultural purposes raises some far-reaching questions of agrarian economy. Sir Alfred is quite right in insisting that well-water serves a greater and more useful purpose in the agricultural economy of India than canal water supplied compulsorily from Government canals constructed at huge outlay of money. There is, moreover, a danger in canal water which even Sir Alfred has not quite noticed. Large canal projects, like those of the Sukkur Barrage or the great system of the Punjab Canals threaten to bring up to the surface the salts of subterranean existence which render cultivation progressively more unprofitable. Well-water, on the other hand, is always richer and continues to be perennially useful and suitable for agriculture of the type common on the particular land. There is no doubt that there are tracts of land in India where the only possible water-supply must come from large canals; but there are other still larger belts of land in India where it would promote very substantially the welfare of the agrarian community if special encouragement were given to the construction of wells. The *takavi* loans, originally designed for some such purpose as this, have not been fully availed of because of the inherent objections of the ryot in making use of these facilities; a more sympathetic administration of this department would probably encourage increasing use of these loans for the direct increase of agricultural wealth and possibilities. Sir Alfred's main contention, however, for the substitution of power-driven appliances for raising water from the wells and for the greater use of boring at more considerable depth for water might not unjustly be questioned. There is an obvious advantage in the use of the cattle power instead of the oil-engine, of however small proportions that engine may have been constructed, which the Indian agriculturist will never forego. His cattle can serve him for draught and haulage and ploughing, which his engine installed on the curb of the well will never do. His cattle, also, have a direct manure and food value and fuel utility which also the oil-engine does not possess. The oil-engine may be cheaper to instal and operate than a pair of bullocks,—though even that is not quite proved by Sir Alfred. But what is of the utmost importance in such a question is the fact, naturally ignored by students of the propensities of Sir Alfred Chatterton, that the increased use of such machinery as is herein suggested cannot but end in increasing the dependence of India upon the foreign manufacturers of these machines. We would not willingly add to this dependence, and in agriculture there is no crying need for doing so.

Notes of the Day.

U. S. Presidential Campaign.

That in spite of their differences with Mr. Coolidge over the Immigration Bill, the Soldier's Bonus and so on, the Republicans should nominate him, by an overwhelming majority of vote as their candidate for the Presidentship, may appear strange at first sight but to those who have any knowledge of the present plight of the Republican Party in the United States, the phenomenon is not difficult of explanation. The fact is the Party has suffered greatly in reputation and leadership owing to the recent revelations in connection with the oil and other scandals. A writer in "The Spectator" has summed up the net results of these exposures as follows: One Republican Cabinet member (Mr. Fall) branded as a bribe taker; a Second Republican Cabinet member (Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Denby) forced out of office under charges of gross negligence and incompetency; a third Republican Cabinet officer (Attorney-General Daugherty) revealed as the friend and intimate of crooks who were selling their influence with him, driven discredited to private life; the head of the Veterans' Bureau for Disabled Soldiers on trial for graft, and Republican leaders referring to the history of the department as a tragedy; proof that the Republican Party in the last campaign was largely financed by oil interests and the unrefuted charge that the ticket was nominated by a deal. With most Republican leaders, possible rivals of Mr. Coolidge, thus discredited, Mr. Coolidge was the only one left, with any pretensions to the exalted office, who could be expected by the Party to steer the Republican bark safely through the presidential campaign. Mr. Coolidge has received the Republican support not because of any intrinsic worth in him, but because for the moment he constitutes the only pillar of safety of his Party.

Mr. Coolidge's Chances.

While such is the plight of the Republicans that of the Democrats is still worse. They have not a single leader of first-rate or even second rate ability. Mr. McAdoo, the one Democratic candidate who commanded any support worth mentioning, has had his reputation badly damaged as a result of the exposures in connection with the naval scandals. He has been shown to have been paid large fees by the oil interests which leased the naval lands. There is only one other possible Democratic candidate, Mr. J. W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain. But pitted against Mr. Coolidge he has little chance of success. At this distance, however, it is difficult for anyone to forecast events with any semblance of accuracy. Unless a big political landslide occurs in the United States between now and the election, it seems fairly certain that Mr. Coolidge will retain the presidency.

The Difference.

In this connexion the following from the New York "Nation" will be read with interest:—

"Found at last! The Baltimore "Evenning Sun," as our readers will recall, recently offered a prize for the solution of the perplexing problem, What is the difference between a Democrat and a Republican? Mrs. Esther Hollander won the prize. "A Republican," she explained, "is a person who thinks a Democratic administration is bad for business; a Democrat is a person who thinks a Republican administration is bad for business; both are right." It was to be assumed that the witty editors of the "Sunpaper" would award the prize to some such answer; the amazing fact is the unanimity of their readers. Some thousands are reported to have replied; of these 77 per cent. discovered no difference whatever between the two great standard-bearers of the nation; 14 per cent. painstakingly delved into history to prove that at least there had once been a distinction; and only 9 per cent boldly proclaimed belief in the existence of distinguishing-marks to-day. When Senator La Follette gets around to announcing his candidacy, he might take a hint from the spirited Marylanders and avoid the ancient hoodoo of third parties. Why not just call his new group the Second Party, and be done with the hoary myth of Democratic-Republican discord?"

Reaction in Mysore.

It is a sad commentary on the lack of public spirit in Mysore State that a Press Law more reactionary than even the one obtaining in British India should have secured the approval of a large majority of the so-called Representative Assembly. The new law empowers the Government of Mysore to prohibit the publication of a newspaper in cases "in which the editor, printer or publisher is convicted of the offence of sedition, or of promoting enmity between classes," and also "if it habitually publishes matter punishable under sections 124A, 153A and 500 of the Indian Penal Code." This, it will be seen, is going further than the existing law in British India, which provides only for the confiscation of the copies a particular issue of a journal which contains open incitement to violence. In all other cases, the regular process of law, has to be gone through and even when conviction for "sedition" or "waging the war" has been secured, the newspaper is not liable to suppression by executive fiat as now provided in the new Mysore Press Act. There is not the slightest justification for the disfigurement of the statue book of Mysore by a reactionary and repressive measure like the one just passed. On the other hand, if the administration of Mysore has any claims to enlightenment and progressiveness, its duty ought to have been to relax the rigour of the Press Law. It is the evil example of the bureaucracy in British India that has told on the Mysore Administration. We expected better things from the Mysore Assembly, but perhaps, looking to its present constitution, there is nothing to be surprised at in the feat it has just performed. The people of Mysore ought not to rest content until they have truly democratised their Assembly.

Undignified Attitude.

We are not surprised that some members of the Corporation representing the capitalist interests did not appreciate the resolution regarding the last mill strike passed by a meeting of British workers held under the auspices of the East Lewisham Labour Party. But we certainly expected from the Corporation a more dignified attitude than it displayed towards the letter of the Secretary of the Lewisham Labour Party, who forwarded a copy of the resolution for its information. No one wanted the Corporation to go into the merits of the controversy, but certainly as a matter of common courtesy to a responsible body of British workers, who had shown commendable concern for the rights and welfare of the largest section of the population of Bombay, the Corporation as a representative body ought to have decided to acknowledge the letter, instead of merely recording it. The Corporation, by its ungraceful and ungracious attitude, has suffered its own dignity to be lowered.

Barbers and the Municipality.

We agree with Mr. K. F. Nariman that it was possible for the Municipal Commissioner to make out a case for licensing the barbers' shops in the city, without ascribing personal motives to Mr. Jhabvala, the president of their association. Perhaps, the Commissioner does not realise that, without receiving the princely salary of a Civilian, people in this, as well as other countries, do some sort of work for others without expectations. The Commissioner's remarks were as undignified as they were uncalled-for. About the merits of the case itself, there can be no two opinions. A great deal of improvement requires to be made in these shops, particularly by a plentiful use of some disinfectant, but will the license system at once transform them into more desirable places than they are? While outside supervision is essential, the movement for better and cleaner methods should also come from within. In any case the demand that before any rules are framed in this connection, the Barbers' Union should be consulted is only fair and reasonable. It was pointed out that licenses in many instances have had no effect at all. For instance, the eating-places in Bombay are licensed, but can the Commissioner say that even 10 to 15 per cent. of them are cleaner than they were before? No doubt the Municipality must be making some income out of them, but as far as supervision is concerned it is perfunctory and these eating-shops are some of the dirtiest places in Bombay. Again, as Mr. Nariman asked, can it be said that the quality of milk has improved since licenses were made compulsory? The Commissioner rather loftily brushed aside allegations about "graft" in the Municipal administration. But, as was shown recently, the allegations are not altogether unfounded and we draw attention to this aspect of the matter not because we are opposed to the system of licensing but because the interests of the city demand that the system should be efficiently enforced so as to serve its purpose and should not become an instrument for harassment and, in some cases, of corruption.

Jogeshwari Station.

In view of the location of the Ismailia College near Andheri the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities contemplate erecting a small station midway between Andheri and Goregaon, opposite the college site and the Jogeshwari caves, which are situated quite close to it. It is stated that it is the intention of the railway authorities to locate this station to the north of cabin No. 25, but in view of the fact that there are three cooperative housing societies, namely, the Kanara Gaud Saraswat, the Hindu Friends and the Malcolmbag, all to the south of the cabin, it would be more proper to erect the station on a site to the south of the cabin. There are very few families living at present on the north side of the cabin, whereas there are nearly a hundred families, belonging to the above-named cooperative housing societies living on the south side. Those living in these houses are experiencing great inconvenience owing to the fact that the Andheri station is nearly a mile distant from their residences. There is, moreover, no straight road leading from two of these societies to the Andheri station and all, young and old, men, women and children, are obliged to walk along the railway lines at considerable risk to life and limb. When the site, on which the houses built by these societies are situated, was taken up for development the Development Department promised to construct a sufficiently wide road leading to it from the Andheri station. But beyond the paper plan, there is as yet no trace of the road, though three years have elapsed since the assurance was given. The families living in these societies, therefore, feel themselves stranded. The Development Department can relieve the hardships of these families, which number nearly a hundred, to some extent at least, by asking the Railway Company to locate the proposed Jogeshwari station on a site south of the cabin No. 25, within convenient distance from these societies.

M. DOUMERGUE ELECTED.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

LEFTIST NOMINEE'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, June 13.

M. Doumergue has been elected President of the French Republic.—Reuter.

RESULT OF VOTING.

PARIS June 13.

A Havas Agency message says:—

M. Doumergue was elected President of the Republic on the first ballot.

LATER.

M. Doumergue was elected by 515 votes against 309 cast in favour of M. Painleve.—Reuter.

(M. Doumergue, who has been elected President of the French Republic, was born in 1863 and was educated in Paris. He practised as an Advocate in the Court of Appeal (1885) and was appointed Magistrate of Indo-China (1890-92), and later on in Algeria (1893). He was elected a Deputy in 1893 for the first time. He acted as Secretary to the Chamber of Deputies from 1885-96, and was Minister of Colonies from 1902-05. From 1905-6 he was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies. He was Minister of Public Instruction from 1908-10. He first took his seat in the Senate in 1910. In 1913-14 he had the distinction of being the President of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the beginning of the war (1914) he was Minister of Colonies and at the time of his contest for the Presidentship of the French Republic, he was President of the Senate.)

PAINLEVE ADOPTED BY LEFTISTS.

A KEEN CONTEST EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—The meeting of the Left Parties of both Chambers for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the election of the President of the Republic holding to-morrow resulted in ex-Premier Painleve obtaining 306 votes against 149 in favour of the ex-Premier Doumergue. The successful candidate of to-morrow must secure an absolute majority of votes of the 872 deputies and senators expected to be present.

The fact that so many voted in favour of M. Doumergue is significant because they did so in spite of M. Doumergue's request that his candidature should not be submitted to the meeting on the ground that it was not calculated in the present circumstances to promote the republican union. M. Painleve's supporters had reckoned that M. Painleve would obtain practically a unanimous endorsement, and the voting means a severe blow to his hopes as M. Doumergue can count on the support of the moderate elements of both the Chambers which were not represented at the meeting. M. Doumergue is, therefore, at present the favourite in the race for the Presidency.

WANTED A THIRD CANDIDATE.

Disliking the prospect of the President being elected with the Rightists' vote the Leftists requested M. Doumergue and M. Painleve to withdraw in favour of a third candidate. The former refused whereupon the Left Bloc decided solidly to support M. Painleve.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

SCHEME OF OVERSEAS FELLOWSHIP.

LONDON, June 12.

COPY RIGHT.

The Indian Exhibition Commissioner in an interview contradicted the statements in Indian newspapers that the scheme of overseas scholarships under the Fellowship of the Exhibition was non-applicable to India equally with other parts of the Empire. If enrolments in India were sufficiently numerous a surplus from the enrolments would be devoted to scholarships granted in India otherwise Indian enrolment would come into a general pool for scholarships.—Reuter.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

GRADUALLY COMING TO AN END

LONDON, June 13.

While the unofficial strike of the railway shopmen has collapsed the strike has not yet ended so far as it concerns the shopmen belonging to the four craft unions namely the Electrical Trades Union, the Vehicle Builders, the Blacksmiths and the Amalgamated Engineering Unions, who will decide to-night whether to return to work or continue the strike. Meanwhile it is officially stated that the underground service is fifty per cent normal. It is expected to be hundred per cent by to-morrow.—Reuter.

CRITICAL PHASE TIDED OVER

LONDON, June 12.

The critical phase of the London Underground dispute has passed as an outcome of the meeting of the Committee of Electrical Trade Union to consider the extension of the strike to all men of power stations. The meeting decides that so far as the Electrical Trade Union was concerned the strike should be called off and a meeting of the London District Committee will be held to-morrow to consider the whole position. Thus the strike will be again wholly unofficial.—Reuter.

A MEETING PROVES ABORTIVE.

LONDON, June 12.

London.—The meeting of the railway managers and representatives of the locomotive engineers and firemen has proved abortive. The Society has decided on a ballot on the question of a general strike to enforce demands relating to the classification of drivers and minimum rates for Sunday work.—Reuter.

THE STRIKE CALLED OFF

LONDON, June 13.

London.—The "Daily Herald" announces the conclusion of the London Underground strike. The Joint Secretary to the Strike Committee has informed the paper that men resumed work at the power-station at mid-night. The calling off of the strike followed a series of meetings held in various areas at which the position following Lord Ashfield's ultimatum was placed before the strikers by the Strike Committee. All men then decided to return.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEMANDS.

MEMORIAL TO LORD OLIVIER.

HOW FAR LALAJI AGREES.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, June 12.

The memorial presented to Lord Olivier demands Home Rule and claims India should draft her own Constitution, makes proposals for an interim control of the Army and Foreign Affairs.

Besides the Moderates, Lala Lajpat Rai agreed with the above programme up to the point quoted but was not present at the discussion of the following further points that—provision be made for the protection of the minorities—that a commission be sent to India in the autumn.

The memorial concludes by declaring that this line of action will prevent the constitutional party being destroyed and people driven to despair and trusts that a peaceful solution will be found and Britain and India will be united in indissoluble friendship.

THE BESANT-SASTRI MEMORANDUM.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S OPINION.

LONDON, June 13.

In a letter to the Press, Sir Sankaran Nair dealing with the memorandum of the 11th June says that the provision that Defence and Foreign Affairs should remain in the hands of the Viceroy is inconsistent with the Dominion Home Rule. The enormous military expenditure is mainly responsible for the present situation in India particularly with regard to taxation and remuneration of services. It is not likely therefore that India will draft a constitution which will leave the military expenditure to the untettered discretion of the Viceroy who will be guided mainly, if not entirely, by the Commander-in-Chief and other military advisers. It seems desirable that the Commission, if appointed, should not be fettered in any way in making recommendations.—Reuter.

INDIAN ART AT WEMBLEY

EX-GOVERNOR'S STRIKING SPEECH

(Special to the "Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 12.

I have got into touch with the Bombay School of Art show at the Wembley Exhibition and also with the exhibit of Modern Indian Art in the Palace of Art. I had the great advantage of personal interviews with Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon.

Sir George Lloyd delivered a striking speech at the Conference on Indian Art, containing constructive proposals, embodying those advanced by the "Chronicle" for years. The Conference was held under the auspices of the India Society.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

LONDON, June 12.

Cleveland.—The Republican Convention has practically unanimously nominated President Coolidge as presidential candidate.

President Coolidge secured 1065 votes, Mr. Lafollette 34 and Mr. Johnson 10. The Convention took recess until the afternoon when it will nominate a vice-presidential candidate for which Judge Kenyon is a strong favourite.

A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE'S FATE.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—The extraordinary career ended in suicide for an unknown reason of De Perdussin, constructor of the famous De Perdussin Aeroplane. Once a multi-millionaire he dies in penury.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS IN INDIA.

A PLEA FOR AN UNDERSTANDING.

LALA LAJPAT RAI IN THE "NEW LEADER."

In Government reports and Anglo-Indian publications one often hears of the lawlessness of mobs, of the violence of political factions, of trials for conspiracy, and so on. There is, however, little known of the lawlessness of officials, of the violence of Police and the Army, and of the conspiracy between the administration and the representatives of vested interests. Governments not constitued by, and in accordance with, the will of the people are in their nature lawless and based on force. But once established everything done to overthrow them or in defiance of them becomes "illegal" and "criminal."

Those who rebel against the authority of a Government established by force and maintained by force do not take this view. In their eyes laws made by such Governments are lawless, but in practice unfortunately we come across many deeds which these Governments do, even in defiance of their own laws.

The Indian Government has on the Statute book several enactments which authorise it to arrest and keep persons in custody without any trial, for any length of time they choose. One such enactment is Regulation III. of 1818, usually known as the "deportation regulation." It was under this regulation that in 1907 the writer and Sardar Ajit Singh, and in 1909 nine distinguished Bengalis, were deported, and kept in custody for various periods. Since then the regulation has been freely used to put out of the way ever person against whom the Government could not prove anything in a court of law. Sometimes persons originally arrested under that regulation were subsequently put on their trial and convicted. Lord Lytton has, however, added a feather to his cap by using that regulation against persons *acquitted* by a British court of justice. This has happened in Bengal only very recently.

ILLEGAL ARRESTS.

Some two or three years ago the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider and report on the advisability or otherwise of repealing all repressive laws and enactments then in force. The Committee recommended that this Regulation should not be used except to control "the movements of certain persons in order to *protect the inflammable frontiers of India* from internal commotion, and for the due maintenance of *alliances formed by the British Government with foreign Powers*, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories *of the native Princes* entitled to protection, and for the security of British Dominions from *foreign hostility*." I have put some words in italics to show clearly the cases to which the use of the Regulation was henceforth to be restricted. But the Regulation is still being used in Bengal for purposes other than those stated above.

Another Act originally passed for the prevention of seditious (public) meetings has been used in the Punjab for the prevention and dispersal of Committee meetings. In December, 1921, the writer and three of his colleagues were arrested, tried, and convicted for convening, holding, and refusing to disperse a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee which the District Magistrate in his wisdom was pleased to prohibit under the said Act. After we had been in gaol for over seven weeks the Government of India declared that the arrest, prosecution and conviction were illegal, and that the Act did not apply. Yet none of those who were responsible for these illegal proceedings, from the Governor downwards, ever expressed a word of regret for these lawless doings, and the convictions still hang over the heads of those declared innocent. One of them, Dr. Gopi Chand, of Lahore, was on the strength of this conviction, disqualified from standing for the Punjab Legislative Council. The beauty of the whole thing, however, lies in the fact that the objection was not raised by any of the other candidates, but by the Government and the District Magistrate himself.

BEATING UNARMED MEN.

There is a law on the Statute Book of India called the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. The law was passed to deal with secret societies and other revolutionary associations that flourished in Bengal at that time. In 1921 that Act was applied to the Congress volunteer associations which were neither secret nor revolutionary. In 1923 the Act was similarly applied to the Shrines Committee of the Sikhs and Akali Dal, in the Punjab, neither of which are either secret or revolutionary. A number of Akalis have been prosecuted and punished under this "lawless" application of the Act. The prosecution has to prove nothing beyond membership, which is never denied. The writer was also punished under this Act, in spite of the Government Prosecutor's statement that the case had not been sufficiently proved against him. Another form of Governmental lawlessness has been displayed in cruelly beating unarmed men refusing to disperse. What happened at Guru-ka-Bagh, Amritsar, in pursuance of this policy may better be stated in the language of an impartial witness who describes what he saw.

BRUTAL AND FUTILE.

"A Party of 100 Akalis appeared marching up along the high road wearing garlands and singing religious songs. There are three or four grey beards among them and many middle-aged men. Altogether a steady, respectable-looking crowd, though all but a very few poor men. . . . As the *jatha* approaches, a young English police officer calls out some eighteen policemen from the post at the bridge and advances to meet it. His men are armed with the regulation police *lathi*—5½ foot brass-shod poles—quite capable of rendering a man worse than senseless if applied indiscreetly to the head.

"Reaching the *jatha* he calls upon it to disperse. The *jatha* pays no heed. He orders his men to strike, and the long *lathis* rise and fall—once. Before they have time to strike a second blow the whole *jatha* is sitting on the ground. This is recognised as "safety", and no blow is struck while the men remain seated. But the *lathis* have already had their effect. There are eight or ten men lying on the ground, if not senseless, at least unable to regain their feet (for the police have orders to strike at the legs), and that is recognised as a sufficient fulfilment of the vow. The stretchers are whistled up and the casualities removed. Then the remains of the *jatha* rises to its feet to resume its march, and the whole sickening round is gone through again and again until every soul in the *jatha* has been rendered incapable of further marching that day.

"A most brutal and futile business. I need hardly say that the young English police officer was not enjoying himself, nor were his men, though they are far from squeamish. Naturally there has been great complaint of police barbarity, but if you have to render one hundred men senseless daily, and if the use of chloroform is barred, then I don't see how you can be much less brutal than the police were when I saw them." (Indian Politics. By J. T. Gwynn, pp. 177-179.)

Over 1,200 men were thus dealt with. The same procedure was followed all over Northern India in dispersing Congress Volunteers in 1921 and 1922.

FISHING EVIDENCE.

The recent trials of some alleged Bolsheviks at Cawnpore has disclosed another form of lawlessness often used by the Government in India. Police officers are allowed to open the letters of a goodly number of citizens, for the purpose of fishing evidence against some of them. Arrests in advance of evidence are, of course, too common to be related. In these cases persons are arrested on mere suspicion and evidence collected against them afterwards. One such case of a distinguished Cambridge barrister-at-law is well known in official circles. When no evidence at all is forthcoming which even an Indian magistrate may consider sufficient for a conviction, the man is released, but without any expression of regret, not to speak of any compensation in any form.

In the year 1922 large numbers of arrests were made by the police on the authority of blank warrants, the police filling in names at the time of arrest. Hundreds were arrested, and then released without a word of regret and without any compensation.

It is also significant that the occasions on which the Government forces make use of firearms are every year multiplying, which is the outcome of fear and panic.

The question arises, What can be done to stop these unpleasant things? I do not believe that the officials have recourse to them for mere fun or out of sheer malice. Some may be as "Satanic" as that, but not all, not most. No, the argument is this. "We are a mere handful in the midst of a sea of human beings; we rule them by 'prestige'; we cannot afford to take risks. The Government and all those connected with it must be protected against all disrupting and disquieting forces. Hence all sedition or attempts at sedition must be put down by every means available. When legal means fail or are insufficient, illegal means come handy. Nothing done by a Government is illegal. The end justifies the means."

THE ACID TEST.

As time passes the intensity of Nationalist feeling forcibly reacts on the minds of the ruling class. They lose patience, get out of temper, and do things which they would not have done before. Thus bitterness of feeling, hate and the desire for revenge and retaliation are generated by the instincts of self-interest and self-preservation. It is high time that the best minds of Great Britain should realise that British rule in India in its present form is an impossibility. You may drag it on for a number of years, but you will be doing so amidst immense feelings of mutual hatred, mutual distrust, mutual calumny, and then perhaps it may be too late to come to an understanding.

What is needed, and needed immediately and without delay, is a clear understanding between Nationalist forces in India and the most sensible elements of the British Commonwealth. This is only attainable by authoritative exchanges of views and possibilities between the representatives of the two interests. India's trust and friendship is, I am sure, worth the price which Great Britain may have to pay in the shape of its relaxing its Imperial grip on India. Similarly, Great Britain's trust and friendship are also worth the price which India may have to pay for it. Let us come to an understanding, then, as soon as possible. Out of understanding will come friendship, trust and goodwill. The Labour Party stands for international goodwill. The acid test of its sincerity will be its dealings with India.

THE ONLY COURSE.

A FREE CONFERENCE.

The "New Leader" in which Lala Lajpat Rai's article appears comments on it as follows:—

The painful article by Lala Lajpat Rai, which appears on another page, deserves to be carefully read. It is a sober statement of fact from the pen of a man whose character even his opponents have always respected. But no one who faces frankly the nature of our rule in India will be surprised that it is never able to dispense altogether with weapons of coercion which are repug-

(Continued on page 10.)

EXPLOSION IN A BATTLESHIP.

SEQUEL TO TARGET PRACTICE.

46 KILLED: MANY INJURED.

LONDON, June 13.

San Pedro.—3 officers and 43 men were swept to death by a premature explosion of a shell in the Battleship "Mississipi's" number two turret. A score of others were injured by a flareback carrying terrific charge through the breech instead of the muzzle of the gun. The crew were preparing to fire from the broadside when a sailor called for turning on of the electricity and the firing of the charge before the breech was locked. A flash followed and the turret was littered with the dead and the dying. The "Mississipi" immediately raced for the port wireless sing the news of the disaster to the hospital ship "Relief" which rushed out to meet her but just as the "Mississipi" let go her anchor another blast rocked her and a fourteen inch shell shrieked past the steamer "Yale" which was crowded with passengers. The boat ploughed the sea harmlessly. After the dead and the injured were transhipped it was discovered that there was another unexploded charge in the gunchamber which was likely to explode any moment; so the "Mississipi" hurriedly steamed towards the sea to obviate the possibility of the ship ploughing San Pedro and killing many.—Reuter.

AN EARLIER MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 13.

San Pedro (California).—Forty sailors were killed and 20 injured by an explosion on the turret of the American battleship "Mississippi" off San Clemente Island during target practice to-day. The "Mississippi" rushed in San Pedro and dropped anchor, after which, another explosion, caused by a fourteen inch shell which nearly hit the steamer "Yale", rocked the harbour district of the town.—Reuter.

KURDISTAN OPERATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS.

LONDON, June 12.

The rewards Gazetted for distinguished service in the field in connection with the operations in Kurdistan in 1923 include:—Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy for Major H. F. Story; Brevet Majority for Captain W. A. Lovat-Fraser; Military Crosses for Subadar Bhag Singh of 1/11 Sikh Rifles and Jemadar Budh Singh of 2/11 Sikh Rifles; Distinguished Service Order for Squadron-Leader E. R. Manning; Distinguished Flying Crosses for Flight Lieutenants E. G. Bilton and T. A. Longford-Sainsbury and Flyiong-Officers H. S. Broughall W. F. Anderson, A. T. Shipwright and H. R. McLaren Reid.—Reuter.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO INSPECTORS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, June 12.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal received a deputation this morning from the Inspecting officers of the Educational Department, who are under notice as a consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Council to vote their salaries in full. In course of his reply the Governor said that he agreed with the deputation that irreparable damage would be inflicted upon the educational system if the staff was reduced to the extent necessitated by the vote of the Council but he had no power to remedy it. Education was a transferred subject and when the Council reduced the grant for the inspecting staff from Rs. 7,46,900 to Rs. 1,11,500, Government had no option but to reduce the staff to correspond with the reduction.

If the Legislative Council would not reconsider their decision, with a staff of only 26 District Inspectors, all hope of educational efficiency must be abandoned and nothing would be possible beyond the distribution of grants-in-aid on such information as could be collected through correspondence with the local people. To save Primary Education, District Boards would have to create their own inspectorate.

In conclusion His Excellency said that the only way in which these disastrous consequences might be avoided was for the members of the deputation to address themselves to the men who represent in the Legislative Council various constituencies to which they belonged.

ROUND THE WORLD ON CYCLE

SCOUTER DAWAR REACHES TEHERAN

TEHERAN, June 13.

Scouter Dawar, who has started from Bombay on a cycling tour round the world, arrived here safely. He had a hearty welcome throughout his journey. He hopes to leave via Russia shortly.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL RUPTURE.

ISMET PASHA TO VISIT LONDON?

LONDON, June 13.

The "Morning Post's" Constantinople correspondent says, it is believed that Ismet Pasha or a competent envoy will visit London probably at the end of June in connection with the Mosul rupture.—Reuter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

ANOTHER LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The attendance was thin in the beginning, but the house began to fill in afterwards. A great deal of time was taken up in considering a large number of Standing Committee's resolutions on which there was some discussion. The Corporation decided to invite applications for the post of the Secretary of the Schools Committee, the extension given to Mr. Padhye terminating in July next. The Corporation also decided to make one more representation to Government for their sanction to the introduction of free and compulsory education in two words of the city. Government had merely written letters for more information.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary of the Schools Committee stating that the work of the Committee had greatly increased, and that for the purpose of dealing with free and compulsory education an assistant secretary was necessary. The Schools Committee had suggested that the Secretary's salary should be increased to Rs. 500—50—1,000 and the Assistant Secretary should get Rs. 300—20—450 per month.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved a proposition approving of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary on the salary suggested. He said it was essential that an assistant should be given to the Secretary in order that the latter might do his work properly, particularly when free and compulsory education was introduced. It was also essential that they should train a man to succeed the present Secretary after his retirement.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker said they would have to consider the financial condition of the Corporation before sanctioning the appointment. He proposed an amendment that the Schools Committee be informed that the appointment of an Assistant Secretary would be considered after Government had sanctioned the introduction of free and compulsory education.

Mr. Gole seconding said a few days ago they had decided to dismiss a number of school teachers on the score of economy, and they had reorganised the schools with the same object. Now they were asked to sanction a new appointment in order that the new man might learn the Secretary's work. They had not, at that time, considered the question of introducing economies in the Secretary's office. He would like to know who taught Mr. Padhye his work, when he was brought in, and he thought they could make the appointment after Government sanction was obtained and not till then. By sanctioning the post now they would simply be wasting the public funds.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the opponents of the new appointment had always advocated the introduction of free and compulsory education on public platforms, but now they wanted economy in expenditure in matters of education. They would have however, to prepare themselves for the introduction of free education in the City and they would have to do a great deal of preliminary spade work in connection with it. Possibly, they might not have to spend more money, but merely ask one of the Superintendents to do the Assistant Secretary's work. But the sanction of the Corporation was essential for the new appointment. They might have economies in other directions, but not in the case of education.

Dr. Sukhia opposed the motion.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik supported the proposition and said they must not be overzealous in the cause of economy. The Assistant was proposed to be appointed with a view to succeeding the present Secretary after his retirement. When free education would be introduced they would have to spend lakhs of rupees, and they would be doing a right thing to spend a few thousands now to prepare themselves.

The amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee:

The Schools Committee regrets the prolonged delay that has occurred on the part of Government in giving their sanction as is required by Law, to the scheme for introducing Free and Compulsory Education in the F and G Wards, which was unanimously adopted by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Schools Committee, under Corporation Resolution of 18th January 1923, and which was submitted to Government under letter of 26th February, from the President of the Corporation. A reminder was later sent at the instance of the Schools Committee, to Government, in pursuance of Corporation Resolution of 10th May, under letter of 12th May from the President, requesting them to expedite their sanction to the Scheme. It was several months later, the Committee wishes to emphasize, that Government sent, in reply to the above request, their letter of 24th October, desiring the Corporation to revise the Scheme for compulsion in a few particulars mentioned. The Scheme was accordingly revised by the Schools Committee, and the Corporation ap-

(Continued on next page.)

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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FIRST KOLI CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR EDUCATION, SOLIDARITY & REFORM.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, June 12.

The first Surat District Koli Conference held at Vedchha was, in many ways, a surprise for city-dwellers. The pandal, decorated with buntings and palm leaves, in perfect harmony with the rustic surroundings, was an unmistakable evidence not only of the convenient accommodation provided for more than a thousand delegates it was also indicative of the earnestness of those who had undertaken the responsibility of bringing together representatives of a community scattered over seven or eight hundred villages of the district. The Mandhata Koli Volunteer Corps from Bombay, a devoted band of workers, were, it may be mentioned, largely responsible for the efficient manner in which the delegates from the distant villages were looked after. Mr. Nathabhai Devabhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, opened the proceedings with a brief speech. He said that the Conference might be regarded as the direct or indirect outcome of the agitation for reform in Olpad as far back as 1896 and particularly of the discussions which resulted from the large temperance meeting held at Ishanpur in 1919. The journals "Vasad" and "Koli Subodh", the Yuvak Mandal, the Boarding at Navsari and the scholarships for education all these were attempts in the same direction. He said that the need for unity among the Koli community, now divided in several sections, was not realised because it was spread over a vast area divided by artificial restrictions. The time had arrived when the community should, by virtue of its organised strength, undertake larger measures of reform. It was strange, indeed, that the money which they, as a community of cultivators, earned should be almost wholly spent for the education of other communities. They as cultivators, made a large contribution to the revenue which the Government collected. They had practically no share in the schemes of education which the Government sanctioned as necessary expenditure out of these revenues. They wanted compulsory education. They were neglected because the majority of the social workers on this side, unlike those in the Deccan, were indifferent to their needs. Education was necessary not only for service in certain public departments but also for improving their main industry, agriculture. Education could suggest them improvements in land, in methods of buying and selling their produce. He pleaded also social and economic reforms.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Kanaiyalal N. Desai, President of the Conference in an instructive but brief speech examined the possibilities of the existing caste organisation of the large community as an instrument of national activities promoting national development. He said that the Koli community forming one sixth part of the total population of the district could very legitimately claim the attention of national workers. The Koli Community was considered as a backward community. There was nothing degrading in the fact. The community had intelligence and its traditions gave it a recognised status and importance. It once ruled the province. And even now there were some members of the community who have been responsible for governing some of the provinces in the Deccan. He advocated greater solidarity in the community. But he deprecated what he feared might develop as its aggressive spirit. He thought the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin controversy was unnecessary and was doing the country great harm. The solidarity that he desired the community to achieve was to be used not as a hostile instrument against other communities but as a means of national advancement. For, it must be remembered, that they had, after all, to decrease the castes not to increase them. The social questions that they had before them were, more or less, common for all Hindu communities and they must be solved by collective and organised endeavour. They were, no doubt, regarded as *Shudras*. But that need not necessarily be a degrading classification. It is true that the superstition created by not an inconsiderable number of superficial observors from the West about the deliberate mal-treatment of the backward by the advanced castes could be on closer examination refuted. But the inherent rights of man as such were scarcely given such universal and practical recognition as in modern times. Education was no longer the property of certain privileged classes. They were as much entitled to benefit by the history and cultural heritage of the Hindus as were the higher classes. The higher classes, if they understood the future of the nation must like the Samurais of Japan renounce their "privileges".

MARRIAGE REFORMS.

Speaking about marriage reform he said that the community must be guided by higher ideals of marriage and by a clear recognition of the principles of equality regulating the conduct of men and women. He deprecated the customs of polygamy, infant marriage and random divorce in the community. These necessary reforms could not be achieved if the community failed to cultivate sober habits. There was a great field for temperance workers. The community was practically ruined by drink. That was the prevalent vice. It must be uprooted. The report of the Excise Committee had been published. Its proposals professed to stop the traffic as an ultimate aim. It had made several suggestions. He liked, he said, to prescribe a time limit, which should not exceed ten years, for the purpose. The loss in revenue to the Government may be compensated by adequate taxes. Payment by taxes will be less mischievous and onerous to the community than the payment they have to incur for drink. He urged the audience to take full advantage of the Act which aimed at introducing compulsory education. They must not rest content with primary education. They must, whenever possible, provide for the highest grade of education. For it will be on those who have taken advantage of that education that the community will have to depend for leadership. It was true that the education at present provided by the Government was not by any means suitable to the rural needs of the community and the requirements of agriculture on which it mainly depended for livelihood. But that should be changed. It will not, however, be changed so long as the social workers and the institutions that have uptil now devoted their main attention to the problems of urban populations and factory labour remained innocent of the rural needs. The problem which face agriculture and the conditions of rural labour were not studied with as much attention as those connected with industries and towns. There was not yet a single institution that made those problems their chief objective. The co-operative movement and the question of small-scale cottage industry must be taken up by those who are thinking of improving rural conditions. He recognised the need for enterprise and said that contentment was not a virtue if it was to be interpreted as idleness. Plain living had no meaning for those who were unable to procure a living. He recommended the organisation of a working committee for investigating the social and economic conditions of the community. Finally, he urged the educated among the community to serve those of their brethren who were ignorant and uneducated with love and humility.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference resolved that the present sections in the community should be destroyed for achieving unity and greater solidarity of the community, "that a committee should be appointed for investigating the social and economic conditions of the community, that the Government should soon apply the Compulsory Education Act for the benefit of the backward communities, that it requests the heads of the various sections in the district to take effective measures for abolishing intoxicating drinks, that it recommends the promotion of a fund for the general advancement of the community and another fund for awarding scholarships to students of the community for higher education, that the co-operative movement must be studied and taken advantage of by the community. The last resolution was moved by the President and seconded by Mr. M. G. Purohit, Auditor, the Co-operative Societies of the district, who attended the Conference for the special purpose of explaining the benefit of the co-operative movement. The Conference terminated after the usual vote of thanks.

AKALI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVERS EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 12.

At the Babbar Akali Conspiracy case today before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, approver No. 3 further examined by the Public Prosecutor said, Babu Santa Singh proposed that Ram Narainsingh of Mahalpur being a Loyalist and in enmity with the Akalis should be murdered. Dhannasingh also informed him about a change in their movements as the police became very active. A month later Dannasingh was arrested and made a clean breast of the whole story before the Deputy Superintendent of Police and was subsequently pardoned by the District Magistrate. Cross examined by Defence Counsel, approver No. 3 stated that he never asked pardon from any Police officer. At first he had no sympathy with the Babbar Akalis but after the Guruka Bagh affair he became a convert and took part in violent activities. Witness said he would not have turned approver if he had committed any murder.

The approver No. 4 was then examined by the Public Prosecutor who stated that after active service in the Army for several years, he attended a Dewan where Kishan Singh preached Non-co-operation. He became an Akali after securing his discharge from the Army. At the request of Kishan Singh he joined the Babbar Jatha. The examination of the approver was proceeding when the court adjourned.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 13.

His Excellency Lord Goschen accompanied by Lady Goschen, Hon. Cicelly Goschen, Hon. Mrs. Belfour together with Lt.-Col. Balfour, Military Secretary, Mr. Smith, Private Secretary and other members of His Excellency's personal staff left Ootacamund this noon on a private visit to Mysore. His Excellency and party will return to Ootacamund on Monday noon. It is understood that, provided the weather is favourable, His Excellency the Governor will visit the Pykers Falls on Monday 23rd instant to inspect the site of dam for the proposed Hydro Electric Scheme.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will accompany His Excellency.

ANNIVERSARY OF SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 13.

The nineteenth anniversary celebration of the Servants of India Society commenced yesterday, Mr. Devadhar, Vice-President presiding in the absence of the President Mr. Sastri in England. In opening the proceedings Mr. Devadhar intimated the receipt of cordial greetings from Mr. Sastri and Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Devadhar also addressed the members on the present political situation in the country. The senior and junior members of the different branches then submitted detailed accounts of their work during the last year and indicated the lines of their activities during the next year. The anniversary session of the Society closes on Sunday.

A verdict of accidential death was returned at the inquest on Toop. Evidence was adduced that the car travelled 65 yards in air after leaping over the track. It was surmised that either Toop was blinded by the flying grit or he fainted.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 9.)

nant to any Western conception of liberty. The writer is far from attacking the Indian Civil Service: it is indeed a tribute to its character, that this little group of foreigners amid an immense population awakening to its national claims, should contrive to rule without violations of constitutional right more serious and continuous than these. They are, in short, the symptoms which show that the present state of things, though it might last for some years, has become morally indefensible. One need not ignore, in taking this view, the difficulty of governing India with its medley of creeds, races, castes and cultural level, nor exaggerate the ripeness of its educated class to face its responsibility.

It might be argued plausibly that we still have lessons to teach which Indians might with advantage spend another generation in learning. Unfortunately, a stage has been reached at which the self-appointed teacher can teach no more, for the restive pupils will learn no more. It is partly the strain of arrogance and aloofness in our racial character which has brought us to this pass, while the Indians, who began by resenting this Western insolence, are now by a natural reaction, inclining, if they are young and ardent, to repudiate even the good gifts of the West and to despise its culture. At this stage we must recognise that our work is over. To continue it further would endanger the very lessons which we would wish to teach.

The practical conclusion is that which the executive of the I.L.P. drew in the resolution which we print elsewhere. A Labour Government may do good work by encouraging the Indian Government to bring forward drastic Labour legislation to deal with the terrible conditions in the Indian mills and mines; the Trades Union Congress might follow that up by responding to invitations which have come from the struggling Indian Trade Unions to help them with expert aid in the work of organisation. But the main duty of Labour to India is plainly to hasten the coming of Home Rule. The time has passed for dictating from London. The Indian parties naturally demand that the initiative in shaping the modification of the present Constitution shall come from themselves. The proper course is that the Assembly, whether from its own ranks or from outside, should nominate the men who are to draft a scheme and make suggestions. No bureaucratic inquiry such as that now sitting in India will meet the needs of the time. It would be fatal, moreover, to exclude such men as Mr. Gandhi, whose moderation, when he is consulted, has always astonished his critics. The invitation, to our thinking, should come from London, and whatever the exact form of the consultation may be, should be in effect a free conference between the British Government and the leaders of Indian opinion.

AMERICAN FLIERS

NO NEWS FOR SOME DAYS.

LONDON, June 12.

Shanghai.—Some anxiety is felt here at the failure of the enquiries to elicit news of the American World-fliers since they left Hongkong for Haiphong on Tuesday morning.

New York—Wireless stations have been instructed to be on the alert for news of the American fliers. Reports are current in San Francisco that the fliers have reached Haipong and Smith wrecked his motor in a forced landing at Hue but both the wireless companies in San Francisco are inclined to discredit the report. They declare that no news of the fliers was picked up there for some days.—Reuter.

CONDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, June 13.

Cleveland.—Mr. Lowden, ex-Governor of Illinois, was first nominated for the Vice-Presidency but he declined and General Dawes has now been nominated.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 12.

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel William Robert Campion, M. P., as Governor of West Australia in succession to Sir Francis Newdegate.—Reuter.

"THEY ARE SAFE"

LONDON, June 13.

Hongkong.—A message from Haiphong confirms the safe whereabouts of the American world-fliers at places mentioned in an earlier cable.—Reuter.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY

LONDON, June 13.

Expert burglars stole choicest pieces from the worldfamed collection of antique jewellery and ornaments at the residence of Lady Ludlow in Piccadilly. Lady Ludlow was formerly the widow of the Rand magnate, Sir Julius Wernher. The stolen property is valued at least at 100,000 sterling.—Reuter.

DISTURBANCE AT MONGHYR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Information has been received here from Monghyr of a disturbance between Mahomedans and Arya Samajists at Monghyr yesterday during a religious discussion. It is reported that stones and lathies were used and some people injured.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

proving of it, it was sent to Government on 1st February 1924, from the President. The sanction of Government asked for has not yet however been granted and until their sanction is received no progress in the direction desired can possibly be made.

The Schools Committee desires once again, in view of the very strong public feeling prevailing in that behalf, to impress upon the Corporation the urgency of this question of introducing Free and Compulsory Education in the F and G Wards, and is inclined to think that the delay by Government seems to be mainly due to the questions, Government have raised regarding the nature and binding character of the Agreement embodied in G. O. E. D. No. 499 of 10th February 1919, determining the Annual Grant to be paid by them to the Corporation for Primary Education in Bombay City, and their attempt to force thereon a narrow interpretation. In view of the above facts and the probability that the negotiations at present going on for the arriving at an Agreement between Government and the Corporation on the points of differences might yet involve considerable further delay, the Schools Committee wishes to represent to the Corporation the great advisability of their writing to Government requesting them to treat the two questions apart and separate and give their sanction to the Scheme for compulsion without further delay and without prejudice to the question of the grant they are to pay. The Committee further requests the Corporation to place in its hands the Funds necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the Scheme, apart from the question of the Government contribution. The Committee would, in conclusion, request the Corporation to take the matter up as an urgent business in the month.

REQUEST TO GOVT.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the President be requested to address the Government that they should consider the question of introduction of primary and compulsory free education in F and G Wards of the City apart from the amount of Government contribution towards primary education in this City, at an early date, and issue the necessary notification. That a copy of the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee for arranging the necessary grant for carrying out the Schools Committee's proposals as soon as Government sanction was received.

Mr. Motiwalla said they should be up and ready and sanction the amount in case Government did not see their way to sanction it. They were repeatedly, asking Government for their sanction, but, he was sorry, it was withheld from them.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconding said they wanted more and more education and nothing else than that, for that would solve their many difficulties.

The proposition was carried.

The Secretary of the Schools Committee had written that his period of extension would end on July 12. The question of a new appointment ought, therefore, to be considered now.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the consideration of the item be postponed to July agenda.

This was duly seconded.

Mr. P. R. Dimtimker moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and that the Schools Committee be asked to invite applications for the Secretary's post and submit three suitable names to the Corporation.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the Secretary was now 55 years old and there was some necessity to make a change in the personnel. He supported the amendment.

Mr. J. S. Haji thought the Secretary ought not to have approached the Corporation but the Schools Committee.

Mr. R. S. Asavale also spoke.

Dr. M. B. Velker said unless the Schools Committee came to them with their considered decision they should do nothing in the matter. He moved that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar seconded.

Mr. Mohalal Desai also spoke.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Balubhai Desai seconded.

Mr. J. B. Petit was for recording the letter.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya said they must thank Mr. Padhye for the letter reminding them that his term was over and that they should make new arrangements.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Tuesday next at 3-10 p.m. (S.T.), Monday being a holiday.

TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAH.

MR. DAS ON PROPAGANDA TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 12

Swami Sachidanand who was reported as having fainted while being removed to jail recovered in Hospital last light. He was taken to Hughli Jail to-day.

Mr. C. R. Das went to Serampore to-day and asked the people to join the Satyagraha movement. He said he would send his son to join the movement in a day or two.

ALL-INDIA ARYA LEAGUE.

Dr. K. D. Shastri, Secretary, Sarvadeshak Arya Paratinedoo Sabha sends the following:—An emergent meeting of the All-India Arya League known as Sarvadeshak Sabha has been called at Mussoorie on the 17th of June to consider the grave situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's gross misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the position of the Arya Samaj, the Vedic Religion and Swami Dayanand. Representative Samajee leaders including Swami Shraddhanand, Narayanswami and others are expected to attend. The members of the Paropkarni Sabha and prominent leaders of various provinces are cordially invited to participate. Special arrangements have been made for accommodation.

RAJPUT CONFERENCE AT VARTEJ.

TEMPERANCE RESOLUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 12.

The Rajput Conference began its proceedings yesterday morning. There was a public reception of Mrs. Gandhi and the President in the morning when about 1000 volunteers strong with swords in hands and some with guns presented arms to the honoured guests. The small station of Vartej was overcrowded with Rajput delegates from far and near numbering over 5000. About one-hundred Rajput ladies in Purdah also participated in the reception. The whole noon was taken up by the addresses of the Presidents of the Reception Committee and of the Conference both of which presented a case for the community with directness and frankness rarely seen in other communities. After the election of the Subject Committee the first day's proceedings were over. To-day's proceedings began with songs of reception to Mrs. Gandhi. The attendance at the lowest estimate was fivethousand while the same number for want of accommodation is seen strolling in the camp. The most important resolution of to-day is one asking every Rajput to take vows not to take and give wine and opium to any, not to harass widows, not to allow even one acre of land uncultivated, not to sell any land. This resolution when put and discussed in the pandal created an amount of interest. There was a full size painting of about eight feet length of Maharana Pratap of Mewar in front of the house and references were made to great austerity, patriotism and virtue of that great Rajut warrior. The audience was asked to remember him, his actions and to follow in his footstep and take life vows as mentioned above.

To-day's proceedings are expected to close very early as the Subject Committee has not been able to pass any more resolutions. To-day's guests included Sir Prabhashanker Pattani and other officers of Bhavnagar State. Kathis also met to-day morning in a meeting and decided to hold their Conference in Jasdand on the 13th, 14th and 15th of the bright half of Asad. All Kathis present took vows not to be instrumental in making any new person to take wine and opium. The Rajput ladies also met in a Conference this morning about fifteen hundred purdah ladies participating.

PERSONNEL OF REFORM COMMITTEE.

AN INFORMAL MEETING IN NEXT WEEK.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The delay in the announcement of the personnel of the Reforms Enquiry Committee is due to the fact that some acceptances of membership have not yet been received. Those members of the Committee who have agreed to serve and are now in Simla intend to hold a meeting early next week to exchange views on the subject of the Enquiry.

These members are, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Maharaja of Burdwan accepted membership but will be unable to attend the forthcoming informal meeting. Mr. Jinnah's reply is still awaited. The Committee proposes to assemble in August to hold regular sittings.

SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

COMPLETION OF TENURE AS LAW MEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The impending completion of five years' tenure by Sir Muhammad Shafi of his membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council has brought to the forefront the question of his successor.

It is, however, felt in well-informed circles that Sir Muhammad Shafi's hands are full of important work which he has undertaken recently, particularly in connection with the Reforms enquiry. If, however, Sir Muhammad Shafi's tenure is extended till the end of this year the difficulty can be got over and it is not unlikely that this will happen.

THE TARIFF BILL.

BRITISH LABOUR'S SUPPORT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

Mr. Chamanlal, Member, Legislative Assembly, reports that he has received a cable from Mr. S. Saklatwala supporting on behalf of the British Labour the amendment to the Tariff Bill moved by Pundit Motilal Nehru and accepted by Government on the question of foreign capital. Mr. Saklatwala observes that Pundit Motilal Nehru's amendment possesses the indirect advantage of lessening considerably the British Labour's apprehension that the grant of bounties will enable the British Capitalist to start steel works in India, thereby increasing unemployment in Great Britain. Mr. Saklatwala expresses the opieion that the acceptance of the amendment will lessen the British Labour's opposition to the Tariff Bill.

The Indian mercantile community of Karachi were at home on 12th evening in Government gardens to Lala Motilal Gangaram, manager of the Karachi branch of the Punjab National Bank as he was transferred to the head office at Lahore after 14 years service in Karachi.—A.P.

At the monthly general meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on 27th May last a resolution to place on record the keen sense of loss that the business world of India had sustained in Sir Bernard Hunter's untimely death was adopted.—A.P.

TEMPERANCE IN POONA.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, June 12.

A meeting of the local Excise Advisory Committee was held this afternoon at the Collector's office. The District Superintendent of Police, the City and Cantonment Magistrates and six non-official representatives of the City and the Suburban Municipalities were present. A resolution recommending to Government to close liquor shops not only on Sunday but on all public holidays including Hindu and Mahomedan sectional holidays and during the last five days of Moharram, Ganpati and Shimoga festivals and the day following Makar Sankrantri was unanimously passed.

The resolutions recommending authorising members to inspect and control shops, to keep shops open from 3 p.m. to sunset only to close down altogether three out of the six shops in the City and to close immediately the Narayan Peth shops were passed by a majority. It was unanimously agreed to ration shops with only 60 U. P. liquor. The minister's action on the recommendations is awaited.

CAPITAL OF U. P.

ALLAHABAD OR LUCKNOW?

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

Babu Sangamlal Agarwalla M.L.C. tried to elicit information by way of putting questions in the U. P. Legislative Council as to whether Allahabad was still the capital of the U. P. and the Governor proposed to stay at least for three months in Allahabad instead of spending the whole year in Lucknow and hold half of the sittings of the Legislative Council in Allahabad, but the Secretary of the Legislative Council has informed him that his questions have been disallowed.

There is a strong feeling of resentment here at the change of capital from Allahabad to Lucknow.

The "Leader" writes in this connection: "As the subject matter is of great importance to Allahabad the only solution is separation of the Province of Agra from Oudh and granting of Home Rule for the Province of Agra."

"DAYEE ISLAM."

AUTHOR APOLOGISES TO MAHATMA.

The Secretary Jamiat-Ulemai-Hind, Delhi, wires under date June 12:—

In connection with the opinion expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in his statement dated the 29th of May last regarding the pamphlet Dayee Islam by Khawajah Hasan Nizami, the Khawajah Sahib has sent the following telegram to Mahatma. "For the sake of Islam, Hindu-Muslim Unity and your beloved personality I am ready to accept your advice regarding the contents of my pamphlet Dayee Islam about which you have complained in your statement provided it does not affect the work of preaching Islam, uplifting reforming and organising the Mussalmans and counteracting the open and secret efforts of the Arya Samaj which work I am religiously obliged to carry on. I had already taken off much of the matter said to be objectionable from the later editions of the pamphlet and I am willing now to still more improve the future edicions in reverence to your wishes. Kindly let me know your suggestions after reading the latest Urdu edition of the pamphlet carefully and not its Hindi translations which have been published only to create misapprehensions and to secure sympathies".

"CONGRESS" EDITOR RELEASED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, June 13.

Sjt. Madduri Annapurniah the first editor of the "Congress" was released to-day from the Central Jail at 8 a.m. A large number of Congress workers, friends and ex-students of Mr. Annapurniah met him at the jail gate and garlanded him. He looks very weak and is reduced by 10 pounds. A public meeting will be held this evening.

PODANUR WORKSHOP STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 12.

As already notified by the District Loco Superintendent, the workshop at Podanur was expected to be opened to-day. The usual whistle blew and the workmen's train ran between Coimbatore and Pondanur but no workmen have yet turned up. Strikers are now engaged in an organised collection of funds.

RULING PRINCES' CHAMBER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12.

The next conference of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs will be held in Delhi early in November. The date of the Conference has yet not been fixed.

EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held in Delhi in November and not early in November as stated in an earlier message. The date of the session has not yet been fixed.

MOSUL AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, June 14.

Geneva.—The question of Mosul is not likely to be raised in the present session of the Council of the League which is now being held although the British Delegation is expected to make a statement briefly regarding the Iraq mandate.—Reuter.

CONGRESS MACHINERY

SWARAJISTS' POSITION.

MAHATMAJI EXPLAINS.

The Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Hindu" writes to that paper under date June 9:—

Mahatmaji is here since more than a week, during which he has had a very busy time. He keeps silence for some hours in the morning over and above Monday and Wednesday for all 24 hours, and his daily routine programme is exactly what it was at Juhu. Four to six is the time for intending visitors and during this time he is always busy surrounded by a host of visitors, young and old, rich and poor, educated and ignorant. Some are satisfied with his darshan, others want to discuss with him some important religious or political questions, and few only take up his busy time by asking irrelevant questions of no importance at all. He however receives them all smilingly and asks those who have come for satisfying their curiosity, or to have his darshan, to spin the charka instead of wasting their time in this way

Yesterday your correspondent went to the Ashram at about five in the evening for having his darshan and getting his interview, if possible. When I went there Mahatmaji was talking to some Shastri on a religious topic. This I could gather from their talk afterwards. I had naturally to wait as he was busy, but when he was told of my arrival I was asked to go into his room and wait. When conversation with other visitors ended, Mahatmaji asked me to sit near to him and asked me the purpose of my visit. I joined my hands as I went near him with reverence to which he replied with his characteristic bowing and smiling. Then I told him that I had come for his darshan and also for an interview. He gladly consented to give me an interview. The following are the questions put by me and answered by Mahatmaji:—

At the outset I enquired of his health to which he replied that he was getting better. After talking a while an other matters, the conversation turned to the interview itself.

"You did not give your rigid interpretation to the 'peaceful and legitimate' to be 'non-violent and truthful' as you did after the Delhi A. I. C. C.?" I asked.

"I may not have made my meaning clear at the Calcutta Congress, as there could not be any interpretation but that, and as I thought everybody understood that meaning." Mahatmaji replied.

"But then, why do you force that interpretation on others now?" enquired I.

He answered:—"I do not want to force on others my interpretation of words 'peaceful and legitimate' as 'non-violent and truthful'. To do so would be inconsistent with my Dharma. I had to make my meaning subsequently clear, as I thought it was misunderstood."

N. C. O. NOT A MENTAL STATE

Q:—"In your recent statement, you lay greater stress on the mental attitude and not on the actual results attained, but at the Calcutta Congress you started N. C. O. to achieve definite ends, viz. Khilafat a Punjab wrongs, and at that time y never laid more stress on the ment attitude. Is this consistent?"

A:—"I do not attach much importan to mental attitude, except in so far as would affect the treatment of the different problems."

SWARAJISTS AND CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE.

Q:—As regards the Congress machinery you know that it lays down its policy and chooses its own executives to carry and supervise the carrying out of its policy. If in the discretion vested in the Congress, it chooses Swarajists to carry out its policy will you still think that the Swarajist position is not consistent with its policy, especially when the Congress knows better than anybody else?"

"This also is a misunderstanding", Mahatmaji replied, "of the position I have taken. I know it is open to Congress voters to elect whom they choose, but as a humble worker in the Congress and a voter myself I am exercising the right of free opinion and trying to guide the voters as to what, in my opinion, is their clear duty. The programme of N. C. O. is theirs and I am now advising the voters consistently with their programme, to choose only such representatives as have pledged themselves to fulfil the programme in its entirety. My appeal is similarly addressed to the present representatives of the voters that whilst they abide by the N. C. O. resolution, it is their duty either to carry out that programme in its entirely, or to resign and ask the electors to choose those who believe in that programme.

Q:—If the Swarajist programme is altogether inconsistent with the mental attitude essential to N. C. O. how do you approve of its programme by its success, as measured by its results?

Mahatmaji laughed and said:—If the Swarajist programme is successful, I wish to be the first to join the party and congratulate them, and then I shall pocket all my pride and my mental attitude.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

The conversation next turned to Hindu-Muslim questions. I asked:—"In your recent article on Hindu-Muslim tension many Hindus think that injustice is being done to them at your hands as you demand more sacrifices from them than their Muslim brothers.

Mahatmaji replied:—In the first instance I have not demanded sufficient sacrifices from Hindus. But if they will only sacrifice to their utmost I would promise not only Swarajya within a day, but promise that Hindus will always be in the ascendant and hold the Muslims in the palm of their hands.

Q:—"But what have you to say to those Arya Samajists who say that injustice is also being done them in your article. They think you have petted and defended Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Mahomed Ali and you could have done the same to Dayanand Saraswati and Shradhanandji.

A:—My special motive in condemning the Arya Samaj deliberately, will you clear your position.

"Surely" Mahatmaji replied, "But I have not defended either of the Maulanas at all, I have said plainly that the reference in Mahomed Ali's Congress speech to division of untouchables was wrong, and it is to his credit that he has made the admission. I have also said that Abdul Bari is betrayed into making statements which cannot be explained, and I have therefore called him a dangerous friend. I am unable to say any thing more against either of these friends, because I know nothing more. Similarly I know about the Arya Samajists' illustrious founder and Shradhanandji and I have also not hesitated to draw their attention to what I have considered to be their weaknesses. The motive is obvious. I would be untrue to myself and the cause if I did not say all that I have felt regarding the principal actors, and regarding the principal religions which came into conflict with one another. I am anxious that the Arya Samaj and Shradhanandji should do much more good than they have already done, and therefore I have drawn attention to their limitations as a friend and a well wisher and by no means as a critic. But inspite of this there is a good deal of perturbation in the Arya Samaj circle throughout India over my remarks. I can quite understand we have all at the present moment become very touchy, and therefore impatient of criticism, as intolerance. We have become intolerant of any criticisms that might be levelled against us, even though it may be of the very friendly character. I have however no doubt whatsoever, that the storm will subside if I keep myself cool and as there is no dangers of my losing my head yet for a while, I am not affected by all the furious criticism that is directed against me.

"One more question about khaddar and I have done", I told Mahatmaji, as it was getting late. "Is your Khaddar programme meant to bring about economic salvation of India, or is it meant to change the mental attitude of the people towards nationalism. If it is the former then how do you expect Swarajya without concerted action for creating Nationalism among the people, and if it is the latter will the precent khaddar programme be sufficient to rouse that feeling among the masses.

"The khaddar programme undoubtedly will bring about the economic salvation of India, if it succeeds" Mahatmaji promptly replied. 'In my opinion,' he continued, 'no concerted action is possible for the masses without their realising their economic salvation. Moreover the khaddar programme is impossible without concerted action. Thirdly a successful khaddar programme necessarily means the conversion of Englishmen themselves into nationalists, or at least impartial spectators of the Indian movement. They will no longer succeed in holding India under subjection, for the purpose of her exploitation".

THE COMING A.I.C.C. MEETING.

The interview was finished, but then an idea flourished as to what Mahatmaji thought will happen at the recent A.I.C.C. when his views are placed before it. I asked him thus:

'Do you expect, Mahatmaji, that the A.I.C.C. that will meet here recently would endorse your views as embodied in your two statements and the drastic tests for office-bearers?'

Mahatmaji was reluctant to answer this question, but on my insisting him to answer that question, he replied.

It is very difficult for me to say what the members of the A. I. C. C. will do at its forthcoming session. But it will not surprise me in the least if all the drastic tests I have suggested are rejected me by an overwhelming majority. I either want a clear-cut majority, which implicitly believes in the programme, and is determined to carry it out at any cost of a microscopic minority. What is intolerable to me is the extreme indefiniteness that overwhelms us at the present moment and makes all real progress utterly impossible.

'But in case the opinions of the people's representatives are nicely balanced, for and against your programme, what do you intend doing'? I enquired.

"In the first instance' he responded 'I do not consider it possible that there would be a balance of voting on either side. As a matter of fact we shall come to a clear understanding without the necessity of voting. But if it does come to voting, and the parties are nicely balanced, I dare say God will give us something or other, which will enable us to divide the parties sharply."

LOTTERIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant that Mr. P. Po Saing, the Magistrate of Mandlay, convicted Rev. Father Lafon for the offence of printing ticket books and issuing the same to the public and offering money prizes to holders of winning tickets.

Such scandals of issuing tickets are going on in many parts of India, and I am at a loss why the Government in India is not so vigilant as that of Burma to make necessary inquiries and bring the parties to book, as has been done by the Government of Burma. Such tickets have been just now issued by Rev. Father P. A. Anthony, 146, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, which I beg to hand you herewith in support of the proof, and hope the Government would make necessary inquiries in this case as well as for others.—Yours, etc.,

VADILAL CHUNILAL DOSHI.

A CHINESE PROVERB

says, "He who depends on himself will attain the greatest happiness." Still, to depend on an occasional dose of Pinkettes adds both to happiness and health.

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(10)

ENGLISH COMEDY BY INDIAN AUTHOR.

Mr. Niranjan Pal, whose Drama of Indian Life, "The Goddess," was so well received by the press and the public of London about two years ago when produced at the Ambassadors Theatre, is the author of a new three act comedy entitled "What a Change," which was produced at the Grand Theatre, Swansea on the 19th May, prior to a London season.

This is the first time that an Indian has attempted to write a play,—and that play a comedy—of contemporary English life.

Mr. Pal is very well-known in the Western film world, and has had many of his stories produced by leading English, American, Swedish and French concerns. He has also been director in several well-known English film companies, and was prominently associated with the British and Oriental Film Company, of which Lord Meston was chairman.

On the conclusion of a week's run at Swansea, "What a Change" will be performed at Plymouth, Torquay and Birmingham, and finally it will be brought to the Prince of Wales Theatre, in London by Mr. Guy Mundy who is responsible for its presentation.

The cast is headed by Charles Windermere, Emmie King, and Jack Tregale. Both Mr. Windermere and Miss King are well known in the provinces and in London as brilliant present-day comedy artistes, and Mr. Tregale will no doubt be remembered by many who have seen Bandmann and Howett-Philip Repertory work. The rest of the cast are all West End Artistes, and include Misses Belagne, Hillier and Minton and Messrs. Scott, Corner, Drake, Halfpenny and Chalmers. The play is produced by Mr. Windermere.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

According to their Annual Report for 1923, the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society attended to 272 released persons. Of these 272 persons, 136 were Hindus, 84 were Mahomedans, 30 Goanese, 2 Jews and 18 Europeans and Eurasians. All were first offenders, their ages varying from 18 to 60 years. The Society, in addition to giving them financial assistance, also helped them with grants of clothing etc. In two cases railway tickets were issued to enable the released prisoners to proceed to their villages.

The Society recognise that they have not so far been able to render material assistance to released prisoners in the way of finding them employment. This is mainly due to the reluctance on the part of employers of labour to take into service persons who have had the misfortunes of serving sentences in jail. In the Report for the previous year mention was made of the temporary lodging facilities offered at the Society's two rooms at Dongri. These rooms have been pulled down by the City Improvement Trust and the Society has at present no facilities to accommodate any of the homeless released prisoners. The need for a suitable home for such persons has long been recognised but in the absence of funds it has not been possible to make any progress in this direction. The Society earnestly appeals to the generous citizens of Bombay for substantial assistance to enable them to carry out this very desirable object. An option of building a home on a site in East Agripada South Estate is held by the Society but in the absence of funds the project cannot be proceeded with. The Committee are however considering the best means of improving the lot of the prisoners not only by taking effective steps for their employment but for their general welfare as well until they are provided for. It is felt that the present system of paying out doles for food or clothing at the time of prisoners' leaving the jails does not go far enough.

Over 275 persons were released by the magistracy in Bombay on probation of good conduct. The Society provided food for 51 of these, traced 72 to their rooms and kept in touch with 52, while the remaining 100 could not be traced for want of fixed places of residence. Out of the 275 first offenders on probation only 4 were re-convicted. The rest are presumed to be of good behaviour and earning their living by honest means.

The Society's total income for the year amounted to Rs. 7 423-9-2 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,991-11-8. Among the contributions to income are Rs. 2,944 from the Government of Bombay, Rs. 1 500 from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, while the collection from the charity boxes in the Presidency Magistrate's Court amounted to Rs. 1,709-5-0.

(Continued from column 4.)

monwealth Parliament, within which shall sit directly elected representatives of all parts of the British Dominions.

The present Parliament does not, and cannot, effectively manage or control either national of international affairs. Partly, this is due to the party and Cabinet systems, but it is also due to the fact, that no Parliament can ever be able at one and the same time to deal effectively with national international and local government. The present House of Commons laboriously and expensively endeavours to do so, and the result is chaos and confusion. I have only room to say that what I want to see are National Councils for Wales, England and Scotland, each with full powers over all local affairs.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

I desire to see the present Parliament abolished and in its stead a Commonwealth Parliament set up, to which should come representatives of Britain and Ireland, India the Dominions and Colonies. To this Parliament should be given full powers over all matters which concern them all such as foreign affars, defence, finance trade, commerce, migration, etc. It is almost unnecessary to say that this will involve complete self-government for India, which I am confident must be conceded unless we are to lose all connection with that great people. In saying this, let me also say, that on this question the will of the people of India must prevail. We must treat them in such a manner as will ensure their willingness to accept partnership with us. Such a policy would also remove the last vestige of a claim for a divided Ireland.

In any case, if the British people and all the varied nations owing allegiance to the British connection are to thrive and prosper, if we are to show the world an example of what a true commonwealth of nations should be, it is high time we set about forming such a constitution as would give freedom for national expression and at the same time create the federal spirit which alone will enable the people of this country to show the world that it is possible to transform an Imperialist Empire into a Commonwealth of Free Peoples.

EMPIRE PROBLEM

'A COMMON-WEALTH OF FREE PEOPLES.'

INDIA'S EQUAL PARTNERSHIP

Mr. George Lansbury writes in the "Daily Herald":—

The debate on Home Rule for Scotland, which took place in the House of Commons a week ago, again raises the whole question of Parliamentary Reform, together with the Reform of Local Government.

My views on these subjects are, of course, not the views of the Labour Government or the Labour Movement. As a matter of fact, although many resolutions have been passed at various congresses and conferences, it is extremely doubtful if any considerable number of us are agreed as to the principles and details of any scheme of reform. There are so many interests, so many national and international considerations to be taken into account that few of us have completely made up our minds.

The Webbs, as usual, are the only people who have produced a cut and dried scheme of national and supernational organization, which, I suppose, forms a text-book for people who speak or write on the subject. But so far, no attempt has been made to produce a Parliamentary Bill or Bills dealing in a comprehensive manner with all the various questions of internal and external administration connected with the many nations living within the British Empire, or as I prefer to think of it, the 'British Commonwealth.'

FAIR PLAY FOR BRITAIN!

Last week the grievances of Scotland occupied our time and attention. In fairness it must be admitted that those speakers who advocated Home Rule for Scotland made it quite clear that they recognised the right of England and Wales to as full and complete a measure of self-government as they were claiming for themselves. But their Bill, as it stands, only provides for the setting up of a Scottish Parliament and also retains the present number of Scottish representatives in the House of Commons.

This proposal ...cannot possibly stand, in fact, it was on the discussion of a similar proposal that Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill was wrecked. Men like the late Duke of Devonshire, John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain always submitted the dilemma that, if the Irish were to be left out altogether, then the unity of the four kingdoms would be destroyed, and if they were left in then it was quite unfair to Britain that a group of men from Ireland, be their number large or small, should have the right to come here and vote on questions affecting only the United Kingdom, and yet have full control over the affairs of their own country.

Before any satisfactory measure of self-government can be claimed and granted to any part of the three kingdoms, this question needs tackling and settling. The presence of representatives of Northern Ireland in the House of Commons is an anomaly which should be swept away. It is gross up unfair that even a handful of men from Ulster should vote on questions affecting Britain.

FEDERALISM FOR INDIA.

India is in the throes of intensive agitation on the same question of H. R. Every person who comes to this country from India comes with the same message, which is to the effect that all intelligent opinion in India is united to the demand that the time has arrived when the British people should grant full and complete autonomy, so far as Indian affairs are concerned, to the people of India.

Among Indians themselves there is some disagreement as to what measure of autonomy would satisfy present demands, and restore peace throughout the land. A small but very vocal section demand the breaking of all connections with Britain, or any other foreign power, and the creation of an Indian Republic. The great bulk of those who claim to speak in a representative character, however, demand what is known as 'Dominion Status' within the British Commonwealth.

I do not claim to be an authority on this subject, but it seems to me that whenever the people India win 'Dominion Status', they will find themselves compelled to adopt a constitution similar in many respects to that in vogue in the United States of America, within which various forms of Government will be possible in order that the States now ruled by the Indian princes may form an integral part of the Dominion. Nobody need be bothered in his mind because in India there are many races and many religious sects. As the years go by these are learning to live together with more tolerance than formerly, but what must be considered is the fact that over 300 millions of people inhabit this great and rich country, and in these days of the awakening of peoples it is hopeless to try to rule them from one centre.

A REAL COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

Indeed, it is only a truism to say that all self-government in India must start in the villages and be built up through provincial and other centres to a Federal Assembly representative of them all. In passing, I would like to say that those Britishers who decry the demand of Indians for Home Rule as a middle-class movement forget that in this country political power has preceded economic power, and the same thing will, I am certain, happen in India.

I think we who are wanting Home Rule for Scotland, Wales and England; are who are also interested in India and who complain that our present House of Commons is overworked and its machinery out of date should extend our vision and consider whether the time has not arrived for the settling up of a really representative Com-

(Continued in column 3.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The Bombay monsoon has caused widespread rainfall on the coast of the Peninsula but little inland. The Bay monsoon has remained active in Burma and Assam.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan, and southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Tavoy three, Moulmein four, Toungoo two, Lashio and Myitkyina three quarters, Bhamo one, Dibrugarh two, Tezpur one and a half, Silchar one, Cherrapunji three, Gauhati three, Khulna one and a half, three, Khulna one and a half, Raipur a half, Raipur a half, Bombay one, Mangalore two, Calicut one and a half, Cochin four, Trivandrum three and Ahmednagar a half.

Forecast.—Extension into Bihar.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12 June, 1924

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. & 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.609	in
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.3	"
Dew Point	75.8	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	85%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum	77.9	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	SSE, SSW, S, SSW, S,	
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	283	miles
Fall of Rain	1.06	inches.
Total fall during month ..	1.07	"
Do. do. year ..	1:07	"

Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th 0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	June.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in
F.	13	6 32	1 11	1 32	1
		18 34½	1	1 46	10
Sat.	14	7 51	25 11	46 12	17 7
		19 38	26 8	19 18	19 8
S.	15	9 45	28 4	3 12	15 5
		21 35	27 6	15 47	18 10
M.	16	10 38	29 4	3 58	14 6
		22 29	27 11	16 42	18 4
Tu.	17	11 28	30 1	4 44	13 11
		23 29	28 0	17 34	17 11
W.	18	0 0	0 0	5 30	13 9
		12 14½	30 5	18 25	17 9
Th.	1	0 11	27 11	6 18	14 1
		13 0	30 4	19 17	17 8

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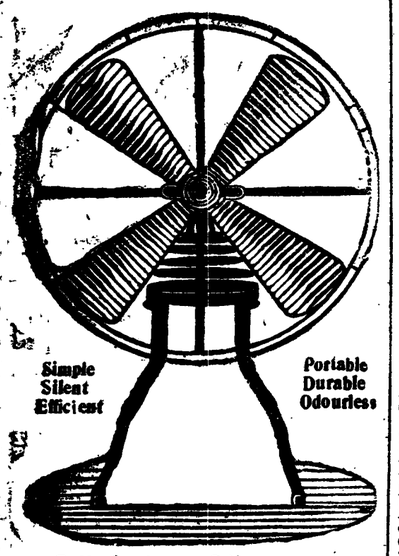

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 13.

Delta, Brooks Aden.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.
Lepanto, Proctor, New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 13.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Haliartus, Marsh, Hamburg.
Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.
Englistan, Ireland, Jeddah.
Dongola, Griffin, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Delta for Aden.
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta.
Steamer Pentaury for Antwerp.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.

S S Lepanto:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Lepanto, 4040 tons, Captain A Proctor, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 6180 tons, Captain P Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Co's English mail steamer Delta, 4738 tons, Captain C Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Englistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Englistan, 4489 tons, Captain Ireland, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1600 pilgrims.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain R H Griffin, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(FRIDAY, June 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Naldera, 8794, London 21/6, M M & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co.
11 Ariosto, 2,760, Hull NF, J F & Co
12 Ockenfels, 4681, NF, 14-6, I Edwards Ltd.
14 Dongola, 4742, Aden 14/6, M M and Co.
15 Asia, 4,460, Genoa 15/6, M Italiana.
17 Haliartus, 3,255, Liverpool, 14/6, J F & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciana, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
2 Aufas, 3,590, Karachi, N F, L Triestino.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal, N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 17/6, L Edwards Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
B Barjora, 1,908, Burma, 18/6, M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3,295, N F, NF, M M Co.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

EXPORTS.

June 13.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 14 cases cussings, A Mahlar and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—100 bales wool, K Esmail; 2000 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 100 ton gross wheat pollard, Bombay Co; 145 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 36 bales wool, M Nissim; 14 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 31 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 47 bales wool, C Ramswarup.

S S Naldera for London:—7 bales goat skin, M Nissim; 233 drums varnish, Walter Royus and Co; 250 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co.

S S Siljan for Dunkirk:—6000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 115 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—2000 cwts cotton seed, 2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Ockenfels for Hull:—4000 cwts bold castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—10 bundles hare skins, 9 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahim and Co; 102 bales cotton, R Palanji; 55 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 17 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 102 cwts gum Shiraj, 50 cwts gum Kathiri, M H Dehdashti; 102 cwts sandalwood, D Rojpal.

S S Ockenfels for Antwerp:—102 cwts gum Persian, M H Dehdashti.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—1500 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Pentomy for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Hymethus for Melbourne:—500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Durenda for Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 56 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Durenda for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

S S Durenda for London:—18 cwts fishmaws, B P Balikaka.

S S Asia for Genoa:—10 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Manila via Hongkong:—30 bales dyed cotton yarn, Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—1593 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton G M twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

June 13.

S S City of Newcastle from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co:—121 cases 67 bales cottons, 218 cases yarn, 78 cases art silk yarn, 387 bundles galvanized plain sheet, 5500 bundles galvanized corrugated sheet, 1120 boxes common soap, 50 barrels pitch, 100 bales old newspaper, 4200 bags soda ash, 1500 bags 500 kegs bicarbonate soda, 20 barrels salmonic, 167 bales paper, 14 bales wool waste, 26 cases ginning sardines, 44 cases tinned sardines, 17 cases biscuits, 18 cases bobbins, 50 bundles yellow metal sheet, 19 drums caustic soda, 17 boxes medicines, 24 bags picking sticks, 65 kegs 5½ barrels 220 cases lubricating grease, 91 cases colour, 44 cases con. fruits, 64 cases brandy, 741 kegs paint, 50 drums oil, 460 casks China clay.

From Manchester via Liverpool:—25 drums lubricating oil, 112 bales 98 cases cotton yarn, 25 cases 22 bales cottons, 20 bales old newspaper, 84 bales wool tops.

From Port Said:—25 cases oil in bottles, 50 bales cottons.

S S Karoa from Durban, Agents British India Steam N Co Ltd:—331-15 tons coal, 44 bars silver, 29 boxes fine gold, 10 cases gin.

From Delagoabay: 691 tons coal, 20 cases

From Zanzibar:—47 cases silver coins, 13 cases gum copal, 631 bales cloves, 4 cases 24 pieces ivory, 26 bundles hides.

From Mozambique:—100 bags sim sim, 180 bags mugo beans, 213 bags chillies.

From Mombasa:—4151 bales cotton, 48 bales hides, 20 tusks ivory, 20 cases empty cylinders.

From Seychelles:—17 bags 283 numbers cocoa de mag.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your "Notes of the Day" column, on the 11th instant, there is a paragraph on "Simplified Spelling". Quite a literature is fornthcoming on this subject at the hands of the Phonetic Society of Sir Isaac Pitman, and other writers, on the other side of the Atlantic. But in Bombay itself, a few years back, an enthusiastic Parsi gentleman an employee of the Municipality and holding a rank in the Engineer's Department, if I remember rightly, had published a book on the subject, and it is to him that I beg to make use of your columns in appealing to come forward at this juncture and put himself into communication with the sponsors of the movement in England. You write in your "Notes" that "The President and Committee of the Simplified Spelling Society are issuing a special appeal to the heads and teaching staff of Universities and schools for their support to this petition, which is now being prepared paying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider this question." Students of Phonography will remember that time was when Royal Commissions and Committees were appointed for the purpose of ascertaining from the statesmen, publicists and the public whether they would prefer to have *verbatim* or technically full reports of speeches delivered in Parliament. The general verdict having prevailed in favour of the latter system, we now see that that system is in vogue in our midst. Now that a propitious time has come for a request being made for the appointment of a Royal Commission in connection with the "Spelling Reform," those Indians, who take interest in the subject, cannot do better than help the Spelling Society with their co-operation. And will the Parssi gentleman, mentioned above and, at one time, so exuberantly enthusiastic in the matter, also approach the Society to ensure the next generation the happiness of pronouncing the English words strictly in accordance with their spelling? Take the illustration of the two words "laughter" and "slaughter". How are they pronounced? The latter has an 's' as a suffi, and its pronunciation is altogether changed!—Yours, etc.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

June, 12.

A SIKSI PETITION

A representation has been sent to the Government of Bombay on behalf of the inhabitants of Sirsi Taluka, North Kanara District, objecting to new powers being conferred upon the District magistrate regarding the control of motor traffic. The representation says:—

It is a well known fact that the North Kanara District is an isolated one and has no railway communication and the means of speedy conveyance was till the last two years the country bullock cart. Since the last two years, a few motor companies have started service between the principal towns, and the people of this District are beginning to experience the comforts of speedy conveyance. Some of these Companies have invested large capital in the purchase of cars, lorries etc., i. e., the F. J. Motor Co. of Sirsi has invested more than half a lakh. It is necessary that every help and encouragement should be given to these companies to extend their area of operation and that they should have a feeling of necessity. The successful working of these companies depends upon their continuous running. Any suspension in their working entails heavy loss to them and inflicts great hardship upon the public.

Hence we submit that the powers now proposed to be conferred upon the District Magistrate should not be conferred upon him. The powers proposed to be given to him are too wide and elastic and the District Magistrate's decisions are likely to be hasty and unsound. An instance, in point, occurred in September last. The District Magistrate suddenly ordered that no cars or lorries carrying more than 8 passengers including the driver and the cleaner, would be allowed to ply for hire. This order if brought into force would have virtually put a stop to all these services. Lorries purchased at a cost of Rs. 10,000 each would have been rendered useless and without these, it would not have been possible to run the services on economical lines. It was after repeated representations were made to the District Magistrate and the Commissioner and after it was brought to their notice that the District Magistrate had no powers to make such an order, that it was rescinded.

This instance clearly shows that if the new powers be conferred upon the District Magistrate, they are not likely to be used in the interest of the public.

COLOURS.

BOMBAY, June 13.

There have been no important changes in the values, but the demand for most of the days continued quite fair. Buyers were many, especially the up-country. Indenthrene and Sulphuric dyes rapidly changed hands. An-Zinc witnessed an active tone, and the price slightly advanced.

The quotations are:—

Alizarine-20 per cent. paste-Lunger Rs. 94-
" 20 " Cow, Rs. 94-0-0.
" 20 " I. P. Rs. 89-0-0.
Congo red, Rs. 1-14-0.
Nigrosene Xls, Rs. 1-8-0.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3-8-0.
Sulphuric Black, Rs. 1-1-0.
Perpurine-Delta, Rs. 3-8-0.
Malachite Green, Rs. 4-8-0.
Magenta Xls., Rs. 6-8-0.
Hematine Xls, Rs. 1-12-0.
Indenthrene Blue, Rs. 4-8-0.
Soluble Blue, Rs. 6-8-0.

"WHOM DOES GOD LOVE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to *correspondence summarised* "Whom Does God Love," appearing in the issue of Saturday, the 7th instant. I shall be very thankful to you if you will please give some room in your valued paper for the publication of the matter as under:—

1. "God loves everyone of His creation. It is therefore our duty to know Him, love Him, serve Him and to be happy with Him for ever in the next.

2. "*Idol-worship* of a fabulous god or goddess is the most grievous offence committed by the Creatures towards its Creator.

3. "Eating of animals or non-animals is nothing before God who has made it Himself for the food of His Creations."—Yours, etc.,

LAWRENCE D'MELLO.

"Joyden"
Bandra, June 9.

THE ALLIANCE BANK SCANDAL.

SIDELIGHT ON EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Writing about the report of the Committee of Investigation regarding the Alliance Bank Affair, the "Forward" says:—

The disclosures made are so startling that one can hardly believe them to be true. We have been so long led to believe that European management is synonymous with efficiency and honesty. Would that this were true and the ruin of so many depositors and shareholders averted!

Those who are familiar with the history of the Calcutta money market will not however be surprised. In 1830—4, six Agency Houses led by the European merchant princes of Calcutta failed one after another under the most disgraceful circumstances imaginable. A contemporary writer, a European, described the situation in the following terms:—"The commercial morality of Calcutta is a bye-word in every Chamber of Commerce in Europe. There is almost a total bankruptcy of character." Then came the crash of 1847, the failure of the Union Bank. A European banker condemned the authorities in the following words:—"When very heavy claims of the Bank were, year after year, treated as good debts, without being paid off —when interest was added to the large sums hopelessly lost, and, the whole returned as tangible assets, can we wonder that the proprietors were deceived? And yet the remark is coolly hazarded, that no shareholder can in fairness compain of the general system the Directors pursued. We blame the shareholders for not looking more narrowly into their affairs, but we blame the Directors much more: they were the trustees of the shareholders, and in appropriating the funds of the Bank to any other purpose than that of legitimate banking, they shamefully violated their trust. A few favoured houses absorbed nearly all the money the Bank possessed . . . As there is no breach of trust more flagrant than that of the Directors of Joint Stock Company helping themselves to the capital in the shape of advances, so there is no punishment sufficient severe for such unprincipled robbery." A severe indictment this, but how true! The position disclosed by the Investigation Committee bears such a close analogy to the Union Bank affairs that if it is proved to be true, no words can be too strong for condemning the conduct of the authorities.

To begin the story at the very beginning on the 14th February, 1914, Sir Louis Dane the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab introduced to the Alliance Bank, Mr. R. G. H. Boulton, the senior partner of Messrs. Boulton Bros. of London. On the 3rd March, Mr. Boulton wrote to the Bank as follows:—"The present condition of Swadeshi Banking forcibly brings into prominence the necessity of outside resources quite apart from Indian support. I cannot conceive any anxiety about the Alliance Bank; but if at any time such were the case, then, without saying too much about it, the support of the Boulton Bros. and Co.'s connection in London would, I venture to think, be of real value. It is obvious that if we have a large holding in the Bank, it is our interest to see the institution safely guided and helped through any time of crisis." We do not know which to admire most in this letter, Mr. Boulton's deep concern lest the Alliance Bank should follow Swadeshi banking principle of relying on Indian support, his charming modesty about the unlimited resources of his great financial house in London, or his generous offer of taking the Alliance Bank under his rotecting wings. The readers may naturally ask what was this huge non-Indian support. That is described by the Committee in the following words:—"Within the short period of seven years of their entrance, nine chief satellites of the (Boulton) group sucked the life-blood of the Bank. Messrs Boulton Bros. and the Companies under their control managed in this brief space of time to deplete the financial resources of the Bank to the extent of a little more than four crores of rupees upon securities which were, for the most part of an extremely hazardous nature."

We need not dwell on the subject any longer—it is so distressing. We would only ask our readers not to be blinded by the glamour of European Banks, depending as they do on foreign resources, which may at times turn out to be illusory. We would ask them not to have a distorted vision of Swadeshi banking, which relies on langible Indian support. We would point out that efficiency and integrity are not the monopoly of any race or class, as is too often supposed.

A WARNING TO SEA-BATHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A Japanese gentleman was swimming in the sea at Back Bay the other day when a *mavali* took hold of his clothes and was running away with them but on the gentleman in the sea crying out, 'thief! thief'!, a Parsi on the shore caught hold of the miscreant who was eventually handed over to the Police. The previous morning the writer was swimming in the sea about the same place and on returning found that the umbrella had been stolen. I hear that another Parsi lost his umbrella the same day. Some weeks ago a Hindu gentleman had the bad luck to lose all his clothes in a like manner. I trust this will catch the eye of the Police who will please keep a vigilant look out on the *badmashes* in festing the Colaba sands. Many Europeans also go out in the early morning to swim in the sea these hot days who should take warning from this incident and keep watch over their clothes. I have deep sympathy for the poor in their wretched lot, but when they take to thieving, it is time to cry halt.—Yours, etc.,

M.

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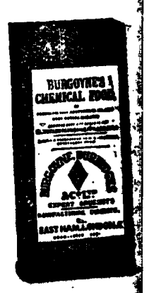

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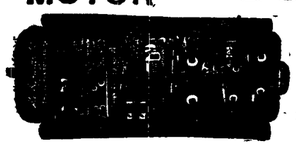

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1 File 6" with handle
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THE ARYA SAMAJISTS

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

A storm of indignation on the part of Arya Samajists is blowing against me. I have letters and telegrams of energetic protest against my references to the Samaj, its illustrious founder, Swami Shraddhanandji and the Shuddhi movement. They are from Ghaziabad, Multan, Delhi, Sukkur Karachi, Jagraon, Secunderabad, Lahore, Shalkot, Allahabad, etc. I omit mention of individual letters. Probably all of them expect me to publish their protests; some have specially insisted upon my doing so. They will forgive me for not complying with their desire. The majority are worded after the fashion of the telegram I reproduced last week. All resent what they regard as an attack upon the Arya Samaj, the Satyarth Prakash, Rishi Dayanand, Swami Shraddhanandji and the Shuddhi movement. I am sorry to have to say that my position still remains unaltered. I have read with careful attention the argumentative correspondence received by me. Those who have attributed my statement to my ignorance have done so probably to leave me an open door for a safe retreat. Unfortunately for me, I have left no such chance for myself. I cannot plead ignorance of the Satyarth Prakash or the general teachings of the Arya Samaj. I cannot even say that I might have been prejudiced against the Arya Samaj. On the contrary, I approached it with the greatest veneration. I had, as I still have, profound regard for the personal character of Rishi Dayanand. His *brahmacharya* was an object of emulation for me. His fearlessness commanded my admiration, and my provincialism, if I have any in me, was flattered by the fact of the Rishi being of the same little Kathiawad as myself. But I could not help myself. The conclusion I came to was in spite of myself, and I published it only when its publication became relevant. Its suppression would have been a cowardly omission on my part. Instead of becoming enraged against me for an honest expression of opinion, I appeal to them to take my criticism in good part, examine it, try to convince me and pray for me if I cannot be convinced. Two letters have challenged me to substantiate my conclusion. It is a fair challenge and I hope before long to produce from the Satyarth Prakash passages in its support. My friends will not engage me in a religious discussion with them. I shall content myself with giving them the grounds of my opinion. So far as Swami Shraddhanandji is concerned there is no question of substantiating my opinion. My critics will oblige me by leaving him and me to ourselves. In spite of my opinion I shall not quarrel with the Swamiji. Mine is the criticism of a friend. As for Shuddhi the critics in their blind fury have forgotten the qualification 'as it is understood in Christianity or to a lesser extent in Islam.' This is quite different from saying that there is no proselytism in Hinduism. Hinduism has a way all its own of Shuddhi. But if the Arya Samajists differ from me they may still allow me to retain my opinion. If they will reread the statement, they will discover that I have said that they have a perfect right to carry on their movement if they like. Toleration is not a coinciding of views. There should be toleration of one another's views though they may be as poles asunder. Lastly I have not said that Arya Samajistst or Mussalmans do kidnap women. I have said 'I am told'. By repeating what I was told, I have given both the parties an opportunity of repudiating the charge. Was it not better that I should publish what was being said, so that the atmosphere might be cleared?

Let me point out to my Arya Samaj friends that their protests betray want to toleration. Public men and public institutions cannot afford to be thin-skinned They must stand criticism with good grace.

And now for an appeal to them. They have almost all entered their protests. I do not mind them. I assure them that I share their sorrow. It pained me when I wrote my criticism. It pains me now to know that it has hurt them. But I am not their enemy. I claim to be their friend. Time will prove my friendship. They do not want to quarrel with anybody or any faith. That is what almost all have said in their letters. Let them take to heart the tribute I have paid to the Samaj, its founder and to Swami Shraddhanandji. I know that purifing work that the Arya Samaj has done. I know that it has laid its finger on many abuses that have soiled Hinduism. But no one can live on his capital. I want them to outlive the latter and extend the spirit of their reform. In spite of their denial I repeat that their Shuddhi propaganda savours of the Christian propaganda. I would like them to rise higher. I will insist upon reform from within, it will tax all their energy and take up all their time. Let them Hinduise the Hindu if they believe with me that Arya Samaj is a part of Hinduism. If they consider it as distinct from Hinduism, I fear it will be a hard task for them to convert the Hindus. Let them ascertain where they stand. I have criticised because I want them to help the great national and religious movement that is now going on. The Samaj has a great future if it can outgrow what has appeared to me its narrowness. If the Samajists think there is no room for expansion I shall feel sorry. I ask them in that case not to be irritated because I cannot see their liberalism. They should charitably overlook my blindness and patiently endeavour to remove.—"Young India."

A message from Amsterdam says the balance sheet of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company for 1923 shows a profit of 24,856,000 guldens.

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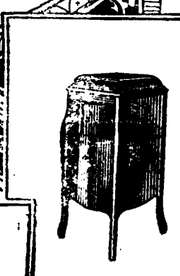

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Are you aware that eyestrain works unseen?

That, while your vision appears perfect to you it may even now be wearing away the strength and vitality of your sight! To be sure your eyes are safe, and in order to satisfy yourself now that your vision is secure for the future, have them examined by competent Opticians—consult us.

"Now" is the watchword of the wise.

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Please Consult
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Rs. EIGHTY THOUSAND
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THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR ALL *Swadeshi Stores* FOR YOUR NEED
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GRASP THE OPPORTUNITY NOW.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
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S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
are brilliant and non-corrosive, flowing and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each Gross 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per Gross.
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Extra Hollow Ground, Finest Quality with white handle ... only Rs. 1-8
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The Ideal Cooker for the house: Apply for free catalogue.
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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
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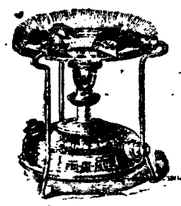

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WITH MAKERS FULL GUARANTEE
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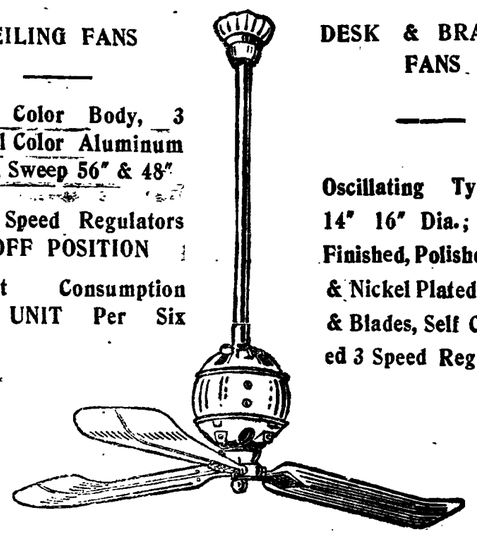
Ivory Color Body, 3 Natural Color Aluminum Blades, Sweep 56" & 48".
Three Speed Regulators with OFF POSITION
Current Consumption ONE UNIT Per Six Hours.



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Oscillating Type 12" 14" 16" Dia.; Black Finished, Polished Brass & Nickel Plated Guards & Blades, Self Contained 3 Speed Regulators!
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EARN ANOTHER Rs. 52, 30 & 3 A DAY.
MALE, FEMALE, BOYS AND GIRLS CAN EARN.
WHY NOT YOU?
You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a Hand Machine for Socks, Stockings and Mufflers, worth Rs. 325. Cash with order.
You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on a BANIAN MACHINE.
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Make More Money In Your Home.
Industry alone builds up a prosperous Nation, so industry is the surest way to put an individual or family on a safe and sound financial basis, no matter who they are, man or woman, maid or matron, or the wife of a prosperous business man. You should read our prospectus carefully from cover to cover. It offers you money.
Easy to Earn! Easy to Learn!
Experience unnecessary. Distance immaterial.
Estimate given for big or small Knitting Factory.
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(In Knitting School: We charge Rs. 30 to 60, respectively from those who are not our customers).
Men and women, boys and girls can work on them, specially recommended for Janana Ladies. Thousands are working, why not you?
We give guarantee for your earning and pay for production.
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J. N. HARRISON & COMPANY,
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Embroidery Machine .. .. Rs. 12/8.
Baller Winder for Balling Sewing Thread.. Rs. 250/cost.
Wanted Agents for selling Machines on approved Securities.
We also deal in Chittagong and other foreign canes with roots. Opportunity for Polo and Stick Manufacturers.

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THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI, ROAD,
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AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP

BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some time I wrote about the B.B. & C.I. Railway Advisory Committee and the representation of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association on it. It is a pity that the B.B. & C.I. Committee shelved the question of the Association's representation for the present, on the plea that Mr. J. G. Nensey, the Secretary of the Association is already sitting on the Committee as a representative of the Corporation. Well, Mr. Nensey is not now a member of the G.I.P. Railway Committee as a representative of any Corporation, Chamber or House, nor is there any other representative of the Association. The authorities of the Association have already made their representation to the Agent on this subject. Will the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway then consider the question in their first meeting, which is going to be held shortly, and co-opt Mr. Nensey as a member? Representatives of the Improvement Trust, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the like may be useful to the Railway authorities only so far as goods traffic is concerned. If the Railway authorities really care for the convenience of the Passengers, the election of a representative from the Association is a necessity and should not be overlooked on hollow pretexts. We hope the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, who has eyes and ears, will not refuse to see and hear.—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, June 10.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Mahatma Gandhi has at last decided that it is not possible for Swarajists and orthodox Non-cooperators to work together; so they must work separately. In doing so he has given effect to the universal desire of the No-changers. Separation is a thousand times better than false unity. The Swarajists' ways are quite different from those of the No-changers. Non-cooperation through the Councils conveys an idea contradictory to that of boycott of Councils. That being so, it is not possible for both these parties to work together. Separation is inevitable. But why there should be bitterness in this separation. Is it impossible for the Swarajists and the No-changers to be best friends in their separation even if they chose to be selfless? Good of the country is the common ground where both may meet. Why are the Swarajists anxious about destroying Gandhi's hold on the Congress? Let the Swarajists take charge of the Congress and work it out in their own way, if majority of the A. I. C. C. members decide in their favour leaving the other party to work through separate organisation. If the A. I. C. C. members decide against the Swarajists let them accept the decision in good spirit and work separately through their own organisation, and let this arrangement be followed till the next session of the Congress. We ought not to quarrel over the possession of the Congress any more. Let both parties meet at Ahmedabad and arrange separation amicably. Possession of the Congress should no longer be the bone of contention between the two parties. Much time has been lost for nothing and no more time should be wasted in any such quarrel. Let selflessness make us friends in our separation. Whether the Congress remains under the control of the No-changers or goes over to the Swarajists, is quite immaterial. The real question is where lies the truth? In the Congress programme or in the programme of the Swarajists? If truth lies in the Swarajists' programme the country will rally round the Swarajists' flag and abandon the Congress programme; if not the country will follow truth in the Congress programme. There is absolutely no room for quarrel if we only sacrifice our self-conceit for the benefit of the country. What is urgently needed in the country at present is work. Let us all meet at Ahmedabad and have the separation amicably and quietly settled.—Yours, etc.,

HARA DAYAL NAG.

Chandpur, Bengal.

American Destroyers "Preble" and "Sicard" arrived in the Rangoon Harbour at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

Lieutenant Gouveia, the third Portuguese aviator who had to be left behind at Lahore, arrived in Rangoon on Tuesday and after spending a day here, during which he was entertained by the Portuguese Consul, Dr. A. M. DeSouza, left this morning for Singapore *en route* to Hongkong.

A Patna message of June 12th states:—Lieutenant-Col. W.T. Finlayson, Inspector-General of Prisons has been nominated to be a member of the Council of Medical Registration vice Lieut.-Col. W. Gillitt resigned.

ASTHMA
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
of 26 years fame all over the world.
Please send by V.P.P. medicine of cough which is called by native (Dama Bimari) suffering last two years. Which you already sent to Anaymya Nizamat Ali who has cured.
ABDUL ALLY,
Contractor.
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Dept. No. 5, Benares City.
NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(17)

JABAKUSUM TAILA,
A SPECIAL BOON TO—
Users in a Summer-Bath.
The daily use of this 'Standard toilet of Excellence' in a bath in these hot days gives a very Charming and Cooling effect on the system; dispels every sort of fatigue due to excessive exercise of brain or any other causes and
Specially
Their is a healthy and cheerful play of mind.
Price per phial Re. 1.
C. K. SEN & CO. LTD.,
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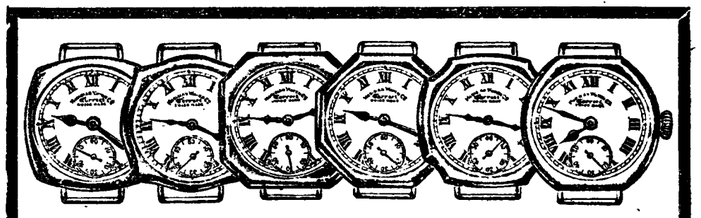
Calcutta.



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QUALITY: Quality is our MOTTO. Quality is the cream of milk o. HUMAN KINDNESS essence of human service.
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SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND: For clergymen, students, professional and Business men and all Brain workers.

It is a brain tonic, strengths the appetite supplies Physical strength.
Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.
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DR. EASTON'S SYRUP: This syrup is made from the best chemicals according to Dr. Easton's Formula.
It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness.
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CHEMICAL FOOD: (Syrup of Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Potash and Soda.) This preparation is largely prescribed for children; It is a valuable Tonic, pleasant to the taste, enriches the blood thus assisting in the formation of bones and muscles.
Guaranteed to be prepared from the Purest Drugs only, and in strict accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
Powell's Standard Preparations can be had at all Well-known Chemists and Stores.
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A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women & Children.
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It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.
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Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking
Dr. (DM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS
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It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.
Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR
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BEAUTY HINTS:
Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the
PEROXIDE
REGINA FACE CREAM
with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural
BEAUTIFIER.
It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of
NON-GREASY TYPE.
It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.
The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sunburns, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, freckles, etc.
Can be had only from
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop)
M. T. MADON & CO., Bombay.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD
Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
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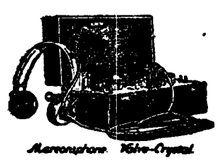
Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.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COMPLETE
BROADCASTING
Marconiphone sets for all purses. From
Rs. 60 upwards.
demonstration daily at our showrooms.
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nothing is so good for your skin and complexion
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HIMANI
That non-greasy Toilet Snow.
An Indian production of exceptional merit, beyond any fair competition. Invaluable for beauty and complexion.
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SPARE PARTS in Stock Good Service.
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Please favour us with enquiries.
Low prices, Best quality.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED

"INSULT TO JAPANESE CONSUL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent insult to the Japanese Consul at Mombasa, published in your today's issue, is an illustrious example of arrogance of the harshest cruelty. I have had the same sad experience as the Consul during my travels in Africa, and I can fully realize the extent to which that gentleman's national pride must have been hurt. I call it downright tyranny and madness of a type which demands the immediate attention of the coloured race, especially the Asiatics. There is nothing so grand about a white skin which justifies a contempt for the coloured skin. The coloured man is as much human as the white man, if not more, and his intellectual propensities are as good as an European's. Even in his financial status he is able to claim one of the topmost ranks in the world, and his ideas and morals, too (of the Indian, for example), far excel those of the white man. And yet despite this the white man dares to treat the Asiatics with contempt! In what does he pride himself—in his skin? Well, let him know then that the coloured man cares not two brass buttons for that, and would not exchange his skin. Even the whites themselves are now beginning to realize the beauty that attends a brown complexion, and, to gain this beauty, the ladies in Paris, according to an article on fashions which I recently read, have now started smearing their ghost-like faces with brown paints of various shades. Be that as it may, the point at issue is whether the white man is justified in treating the coloured man with such contempt as not even to admit him into an hotel meant for Europeans—where, by the way, it is just possible you will find some who hail from amongst the lowest classes in England. Instead of the Manager of the hotel considering himself honoured by the presence of a Japanese Consul in his hotel, he pretends to a rather extreme opposiiteness. I wonder if he had one amongst his guests as dignified as the Japanese Consul, to say the least, it is a shame that a representative of Japan—a country which faithfully and effectively stood by England during the war, should be accorded such contemptuous treatment in British territory.—Yours, etc.,

JOS B. BRACE.

18 Chimbai
Bandra June 7.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND A. I. C. C

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It remains to be seen how the A.I.C.C. members and specially those who belong to the "No-Change" camp view Mahatmaji's ideas about the qualifications of a member of the highest executive of the nation. Even Mahatmaji has his fears about this as may be seen from his article but then he declares that if this little strictness cannot be enforced on people who are out for winning Swaraj, Swaraj may not be hoped for. Now we shall soon know how many responsible leaders we really have. I for one am very pessimistic and I am inclined to think that the tests which Mahatmaji has put forth will prove very tough to almost all the leaders who were unsparing in their fervour when it was mere advice-giving. How I wish that such radical tests were there even from the Nagpur Congress. That would have served as a brake to the tongues and legs of many of our leaders and wound have kept them within the bounds of practical politics. But they say, 'better late than never.' I am personally very glad at the new bit. No less a person than Mahatmaji can expect to get a hearing for such radical suggestions and let us expect that at Ahmedabad we get an active rather than and advisory A. I. C.

If 350 people with influence in the country exhibit the sort of discipline that Mahatmaji expects then one may hope for better days in the near future. Let us wait and see.—Yours, etc.,

M. J. KANETKAR.
Nagpur.

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CHEMICALS.
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Tropical Photo-Papers.
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Sole representatives for India and Burma:—

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Rs. a. p.
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complete with 3 double tropical slides.
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BOMBAY BERLIN TRADING Co.,
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of a clean sound design that is efficiency itself, of proved reliability, of attractive appearance, of real economy in first cost and in upkeep—need look no further. The car of their choice will be found in the
"Austin Twelve."
Let us arrange a trial run.
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SOLE AGENTS:—
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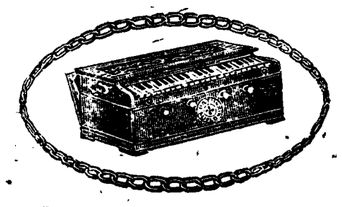
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(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

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A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, BOMBAY.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Authorised Capital — Rs. 1,00,00,000.

(with powers to increase)

Divided into 4,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25/- each.

Authorised Issue — Rs. 62,00,000

Issued in 2,48,000 shares. Out of which 48,000 shares have already been subscribed by the public since the incorporation of the Company in 1920 and a further issue of 2,00,000 shares is offered at par to old shareholders who are on the list of our Register on 1st April 1924 in equal proportion to their former holding if they apply within six months from 1st May 1924 and to others at Rs. 2 per share as premium with power to the Directors to alter the rate of premium according to their discretion, but not before 50,000 shares have been allotted.

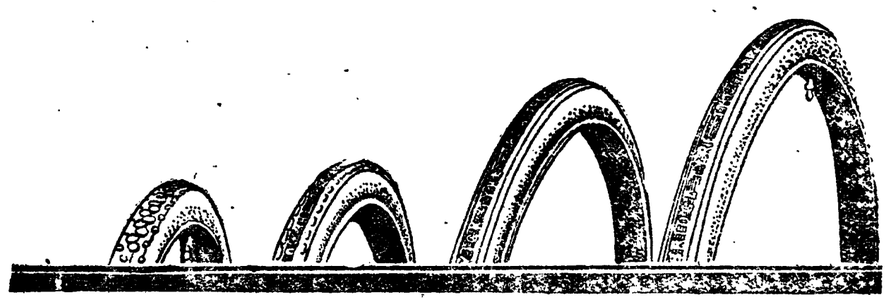
[Out of the original capital of 48,000 shares, 13,200 were credited as fully paid-up shares to Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers in consideration of their assets, good will etc.]

Payable—Rs. 2-8-0 on Application; Rs. 2-8-0 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls of Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Prospectus, Application forms etc., will be sent promptly on request.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.
KIRLOSKARWADI, DISTRICT SATARA.



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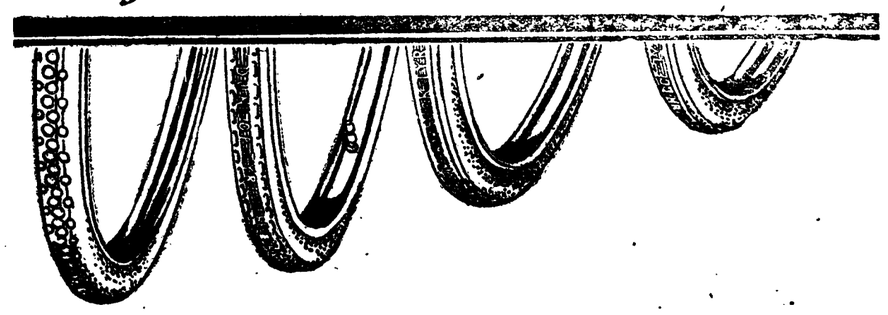

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SPECIALITY

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